

DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1915

No. 53

Christmas Nineteen-Fifteen

That your Christmas may be a happy one, filled with thoughts of goodwill and kindness toward all, and that the year to come may find you abundantly and wisely blessed with those things necessary to your contentment from our wishes to you at this time. : : : : :

J. V. Berscht

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

The opportunity presents itself to extend to you our HEARTY SEASON'S GREETINGS and express to you our appreciation for the many favors shown us since we started business. We therefore wish you and yours A VERY MERRY XMAS AND ALL PROSPERITY during the coming year.

SPECIAL FOR XMAS—Celery, Ripe Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Finnan Haddies, Oysters

J. PIRIE

REID & SIMPSON
will pay highest prices for

Hides
— AND —
Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

You can ward off many anxious moments if, at the first sign of a Cough or Cold, you will use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It loosens the phlegm, it heals the sore throat and bronchial tissue, allays fever and gives good results at once. If Influenza, Bronchitis or Whooping Cough have developed, you can count on this splendid old family remedy for sure relief.

Ensure and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always in the house. Price 25c. and 50c.

ESTRAY

One yearling steer, red and white, small star, brand  appears as follows: not plain, Sec. 32, Tp. 30, W. 5. Mr. J. Bode's farm, Westcott. W. F. Sick, Brandreader



Last Meeting of the Year

The last regular Council meeting of the year was held in the Council Chamber on Monday night, Councillors Reed, Good, Wriggsworth, Sinclair, Herber, Secretary Bruss and Solicitor Austin present. A sent, Councillor Durrer and Mayor H. E. Osmond.

The minutes of the previous meeting held on December 6 and the minutes of the nomination meeting was read and adopted. Several accounts in the hands of the Secretary and O'Kd were ordered paid.

A communication from the Mayor, Mr. H. E. Osmond, regarding his inability to be present was read and the following resolution was passed:

"That the members of this Council and Town officials wish to express to the Mayor, Mr. H. E. Osmond a very hearty appreciation of his services to the Town of Didsbury during the past year and look forward to his speedy recovery from his illness. They also extend to him Greetings of the season and look forward to having him with them during the coming year."

As there was no other business before the house, the meeting then adjourned.

Pair Roosters Sold for \$32

The Patriotic rally and auction sale at Westcott on Friday night last was a great success, the schoolhouse being filled to the doors with an enthusiastic crowd and the receipts from the auction sale were accordingly high. One gentleman brought two common (barnyard variety) roosters, and the fun was fast and furious for some time on the bidding and buying, they being finally bought back by the first owner who states that he is going to make those roosters go some yet for the Patriotic Fund. At this sale these roosters brought in the handsome sum of \$32. Everything else was also sold at good prices, every person present being generous in handing out the cash for whatever was put up.

The ladies supplied a fine lunch which was also sold and which added considerably to the receipts. Their efforts in this undertaking was greatly appreciated by the committee.

Mr. G. B. Sexsmith and Mr. John Irvin of Calgary, were the speakers of the evening and they gave an outline of the work being conducted by the Patriotic Fund and also its need for all the monetary assistance that could be given for its great work. These addressed were listened to with much interest.

J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., unfortunately was unable to be present as he had been billed to appear the same night at Acme to speak at a Patriotic meeting.

The proceeds from the rally amounted to \$131.00 less the expenses which were very small.

The committee who had charge of the affair were Messrs. Alex. Robertson, Amos Wilson, Tom Murphy and Henry Brown assisted by the ladies.

Christmas Services

Special Christmas services were held on Sunday last at Knox Presbyterian church in the evening and at the Presbyterian mission at Westcott in the afternoon.

The full choir journeyed out to Westcott with Rev. Mr. Marshall, to give their services for the occasion, and needless to say the large congregation present greatly enjoyed the services. Five automobiles were kindly loaned for the purpose of taking the choir out to Westcott and back again.

At the evening service in Knox church a very large congregation gathered for the special services, every available seat and extra chairs having to be provided.

The choir was at its best, and their renditions of the different numbers of special Christmas music was much appreciated; Miss Hulda Wiegand singing "The Holy City" as a solo held her audience from beginning to end with rapt attention. This young local singer still has the happy faculty of pleasing her audiences with her splendid voice.

Rev. D. H. Marshall took for his subject the "Story of the Other Wise Man," a story that has made for itself a wonderful reception all over the world. This other Wise man also saw the Star of Bethlehem and set out to follow it, carrying three precious stones as gifts for the little child Jesus, but Jesus and his parents had moved from Bethlehem because of Herod and the Wise Man thus lost him. The story goes on to say that this Wise Man eventually used the precious stones for the purpose of helping others until finally after 33 years of seeking for the child he met with an accident during an earthquake and was dying in despair because of his failure, as he thought, to find Jesus. However, the end is different, his quest is rewarded; a still, small voice comes whispering to him as he lays dying and he answers and says: Not so, my Lord, for when saw I thee an hungered and fed thee? or thirsty and gave thee drink? or, naked and clothed thee? or sick or in prison and came unto thee? and the answer came "Verily I say unto thee, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, thou hast done it unto me." The Other Wise Man had found the child Jesus and had given his all to Him.

Mr. H. Gilmore of Westerdale, who about six weeks ago had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse while riding after cattle, and having both bones broken at the ankle of the right foot, we are pleased to report is again able to get around with the aid of crutches, and considering the nature of the accident he is improving remarkably well.

Mr. T. Hainstock of Minnesota, cousin of Mr. H. Gilmore has been visiting with Mr. Gilmore and other friends for the past month, returned to Calgary on Wednesday for a few days. Mr. Gilmore had not seen his cousin for over thirteen years. It might also be mentioned that Mr. Hainstock resided in the district some thirteen years ago, consequently being one of our old timers.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$100.00
Patriotic meeting, Westcott, per Miss Kinck	128.00
F. S. Rempel, Siebertville	2.00
J. C. Neufeldt	2.00
A Friend, per J. E. Stauffer	8.00
P. S. Wilson	5.00
C. New om	1.00
Frank Kiteley	10.00
B. Rosenthaler per A. Brusso	10.00
John P. Romble	3.00
G. Neufeldt	5.00
A difference of opinion	60
	\$274.60

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$400.85

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$113.50
A. Robertson	\$ 35.10

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—A good Dairymen's hay baler for sale; in good condition? Apply A. Perrin, Didsbury.

FOUND—A rear lamp belonging to automobile. Owner can have same by identifying property and paying advertising expenses. Apply at Pioneer office.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern House, Regal Terrace, Calgary, for unimproved or improved clear title farm land. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmonton can be subdivided into lots if necessary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will exchange for clear title farm of equal value. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

2 BERKSHIRE sows for sale, 6 mos. old. Apply S. Burgess. d29p

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds. For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms. Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

G. B. SEXSMITH, a Auctioneer, wishes to announce he can advance 80% on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands.

FOUND—A small ladies hand bag. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this ad by applying at Pioneer office.

LOST—An end-gate of a wagon, and trace, lost between Mrs. Riner's farm and Gabel's corner, east of town. Finder please leave at south end livery barn and receive reward. Geo. Alden.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Give Your Wife an Interest

in the family's financial progress by opening a Joint Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, in her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient arrangement, for then either can attend to the banking when in town, making deposits or withdrawing money. In case of death, the balance automatically goes to the survivor.

DIDSBUY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15
Didsbury, Alta.



A Refilling Feature
added to
A Successful Pen

Pocket Self-Filling
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Ask to see this new type. There are also Safety and Regular Types. Illustrated booklet sent on request. Avoid substitutes.

Sold By Your Local Dealer
L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Knowing the importance of this, many women have derived help from

Beecham's Pills

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving the small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women
Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

\$100,000 Contributed to Red Cross
Over \$100,000 in cash and supplies were donated to the Red Cross in Saskatchewan during the past year, according to the report of the honorary secretary, E. D. McCallum, at the annual meeting of the provincial executive of the Red Cross society, held at Regina recently. Mr. McCallum, in the presentation of his report, made a strong appeal for a new general canvas of the province for funds. He favored working through the municipalities, instead of through the local branches of the society.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"The doctor suggested that I live on water for five days."

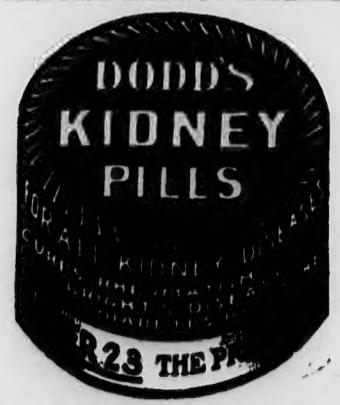
"On water?"

"Yes, he told me that a trip across would do me good."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Hub—Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I'll shut up.

Wife—That's just like a contemptible man. You'll sit there and think mean things.



W. N. U. 1082

A Diving Projectile

To Be Used on New French Gun to Bury Foe in Trenches

The great French advance which is to clear the German invaders out of Belgium and France will be pressed home just as soon as the army is sufficiently equipped with the new gun about which there has been so much talk of late in military circles. It is understood that nearly the number required are now in readiness, and when these big guns are brought to the front they are expected to make short work of the German trenches.

Special interest in the character of these new guns, which has not yet been officially disclosed, was aroused by the announcement regarding the diving projectile which is said to have done so much towards clearing the seas of the German submarines. According to announcements, the new "Conan fuse," as it is called, is the most precious asset of the British admiralty today. The outstanding features of this fuse are described as follows: It was invented three years ago by an Irishman named Walter Conan, whose home is in Dublin. It can be affixed to a shell fired from a gun or howitzer or to a bomb dropped from an aeroplane. In striking the water the projectile, of which the Conan apparatus forms part, dives and explodes at any pre-determined depth up to 30 feet below the surface. The shock of its explosion under water is sufficient to sink a submarine, usually by making it turn turtle.

It is understood that a similar apparatus has been adapted and attached to the projectiles used by the new large guns. They will be used against the German trenches, and instead of the difficult task of turning the soldiers out of these retreats, it is expected that the French will dispose of the invaders by burying large bodies of them in their own trenches.

Good-Bye, Old Backache Nerviline Will Fix You!

Stiffness is Rubbed Right Out; Every Sign of Pain Disappears

Gee whiz—think of it! No more stomach dosing necessary to cure lame back.

Every trace of lameness, every bit of stiffness, every sign of weakness in the back's muscles can be rubbed away for all time to come by good old "Nerviline."

No other liniment can do the work so quickly, can penetrate so deeply, can bring ease and comfort to the back-weary sufferer as Nerviline invariably does.

Backache isn't the only malady Nerviline is quick to cure. For lumbago or sciatica you would go far to find relief so speedy as Nerviline gives. For chronic rheumatism there are pain-destroying properties in Nerviline that give it first rank. The way it limbers up a stiff joint and takes soreness out of strained or rheumatic muscles is simply a wonder.

If you have an ache or a pain anywhere, if you have a sore back, a stiff neck, a stiff joint, a strained muscle—if you have lumbago, congested chest or sore throat, just try Nerviline. Rub it on plentifully—it won't blister, it can't do anything but cure you quickly. The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, of course, but you can, from any dealer, also get the 25c small size of Nerviline, the king of all pain-relieving remedies.

A small special constable when on top of a tramcar was requested by the conductor to come down to deal with a man who was inclined to be abusive. Reluctantly, the special constable complied with the request, but found himself confronted by a huge navvy about six feet six inches high and four feet broad.

"There he is," said the conductor. "He won't pay his fare."

The small special constable reflected, and then remarked, sadly: "Well, I suppose I must pay it for him."

Travelling in Donegal not long ago, a clergyman engaged a loquacious boatman to row him on one of the lakes and show him the sights. They inspected a ruined castle with the legend of a banshee. The clergyman, thinking he would put a poser to the loquacious Irishman, who knew everything, inquired:

"Have you ever seen a banshee, Pat?"

"Aye, bedad, that I have, your reverence."

"Indeed!" said the clergyman, with an incredulous smile. "And, pray, where did you see one?"

"Stuffed, in a museum," replied the unabashed Celt, without any hesitation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Seed, Soil and Tillage.

The peculiar advantage of large harvests is that while the cost of production increases with the yield, it does not increase nearly in proportion to the value of the crop. Maximum yields are economically practicable, and pay better in proportion to their cost than smaller yields.

The idea is prevalent that the season is a big factor in crop production, and so it is; but doubtless it is not the controlling factor, for the best of weather is little in the face of neglect, poor seed and barren soil. Furthermore even the vagaries of bad weather can be modified somewhat by good farm management and especially by wise soil improvement, which Dr. Hopkins says is "the most profitable business an honest man can undertake."

The factors of seed, soil and tillage are easily under the control of the planter.



Johnny—What language do they speak in heaven, Billy?
Billy—It ain't English, anyway. Our new baby is just from heaven and can't speak a word of English.

He (coaching her in golf)—You now address the ball.
She—Without an introduction?



So Good for Children

Millions of pounds of delicious "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup are sold every year to mothers, just for the children.

EDWARDSBURG

"Crown Brand CORN SYRUP"

Mothers know it is practically all nourishment. They know it is a food—that Bread spread with "Crown Brand" makes a well balanced food that sustains and builds up the strength.

Mothers know, too, that "Crown Brand" is the most economical "sweetening" for all sorts of Cakes, Pies, Puddings and Sauces—and is the whole thing for delicious homemade Candies.

"LILY WHITE" is our pure white Corn Syrup—not pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand"—equally choice for the table and for candy making.

ASK YOUR GROCER IN 2, 6, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

SALES MEN WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

ENLIST NOW

With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Port William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Good Hunting in New Brunswick

What is probably the largest moose head secured in New Brunswick this year has been shot in the Tobique Woods near Nictau Camp, the well-known shooting grounds of Guide Adam Moore, of Scotch Lake. He has had a party of eight American sportsmen at Nictau for the month of October, and they have shot four fine moose thus far, one of the heads having antlers spreading 62 inches, while the others had large spreads too.

The moose were never more plentiful around the Nictau Camp than this year, and the party are now after caribou, having started for the caribou barrens this week. After a couple of weeks caribou hunting, they will return to Nictau and finish their trip hunting deer.

Would Not Be Without Baby's Own Tablets

Baby's Own Tablets

Thousands of mothers throughout Canada have written of their thankfulness for what Baby's Own Tablets have done for their little ones. Among them is Mrs. Frank Wright, Clifford, Ont., who says: "I would not be without Baby's Own Tablets as they were of great help to me when my little boy was troubled with constipation and sour stomach." The Tablets cure indigestion; colds and simple fevers; colic; expel worms and promote healthy sleep. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The foreman of a gang of railway men has more than his share of wit. The other afternoon he was walking along his section of the line when he found one of his laborers fast asleep in the shade of a hedge. Eyeing the man with a stern smile, he said slowly—"Slape on, ye idle spalpeen—slape on. So long as ye slape ye've got a job, but when ye wake up ye're out of wark!"

Hope for the Chronic Dyspeptic. Through lack of consideration of the body's needs many persons allow disorders of the digestive apparatus to endure until they become chronic, filling days and nights with suffering. To these a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. These pills are specially compounded to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train, and they are successful always.

Governor-General von Bissing has imposed upon Belgium a monthly war contribution of 40,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000) toward covering the needs of the army and the cost of administering occupied territory. The contributions are based upon article 13 of The Hague convention on land warfare. The nine provinces of Belgium are held jointly responsible for the payments.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD.,
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched and made to best advantage. Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.

206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
BARTLETT & LANGILLE

Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange. A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advanced made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.,
GRAIN COMMISSION

Grain Exchange, — — Winnipeg
Minneapolis, — — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAFT,
Manager Sec. Treas.

UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

602 Grain Exchange, — — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.,
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.

887 GRAIN EXCHANGE, — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.

BLACKBURN & MILLS, — — Winnipeg

535 Grain Exchange, — — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

BRENT MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG.

Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value

Get the 1916 Catalog JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Wood's Phosphodine. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system; makes new blood in old veins. Cures Acreos.

Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of money. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Widdow)

Every man believes if he could get his just dues a banquet would be held in his honor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The women often display a fine degree of courage, but few of them are brave enough to sleep down stairs.

BRANTFORD CUTTERS

Have Style
and
Wear Well

SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT

RUSSIA CAN CALL ON MILLIONS OF SOLDIERS FOR WAR WHEN NEEDED

THE SHORTAGE OF ARMS IS THE ONLY DRAWBACK

When the Proper Equipment is Obtained, at Least Two Million Additional Soldiers will be Thrown into the Field, a new Force for the Enemy to Reckon With

"Russia is now suffering only for want of rifles, and when she is properly supplied at least 2,000,000 additional soldiers will be thrown into the field with results which only next spring's campaign can tell." This is the opinion of a prominent American mining engineer who has just returned to London after spending six months in the Russian empire, mainly in Siberia, where he is the chief engineer of an important group of mines. Describing conditions in Russia he said:

"The impression which has prevailed outside Russia during the great German drive through Poland was never really duplicated in that country and the only thing that could cause revolution now would be the conclusion of an unfavorable peace with the central powers.

"The Russian peasant is not an imaginative individual and the losses suffered in the war have not greatly impressed him. Even the generally admitted shortage of rifles, the wastage of which has been unprecedented, is not causing the Russians much concern as the staff has realized the rifle used by infantry is not an effective weapon. The Russian army is now well supplied with heavy guns and munitions and their infantry is being supplied with thousands of machine guns.

"For the greater part of the war we have used Austrian prisoners as miners in our mines, but lately we have been receiving Germans from

the government prisoners' labor bureau. These Germans in the main are absolutely unfit for hard labor, most of them being old men with gray beards, while others are of the student class, many of them wearing glasses with thick lenses. A staff officer, closely connected with the prisoners' bureau, told me that for some time on the Ovinsk front the Russians have been capturing from 100 to 200 women weekly. These were all in German uniforms and were apparently serving as soldiers.

"In Petrograd I entered the recently opened museum of atrocities. I was allowed to bring to England an Austrian rifle cartridge loaded with an explosive bullet that is ready a miniature shrapnel shell that explodes when a little plunger at the top is driven in by contact with a human target.

"In the Scandinavian countries nothing was talked about except the food shortage in Germany and some confirmation of this was given to me by a Dane who represents in Berlin one of the biggest American packing companies. This Dane declared that the fat allowance had been reduced from eleven to seven ounces a person daily, and he stated that the German working people would have a difficult time getting through the winter on this reduced allowance. The Dane also told that England was supplying its prisoners in Germany with food."

Modern Artillery

It is Claimed That the Use of Steel in Manufacture of Guns First Tried by Frenchmen

The Paris Matin gives the story of the discovery, which Alfred Krupp has always been credited with, that steel could be used instead of bronze in the manufacture of guns. It appears, according to the French paper, that in 1830 a Frenchman of the name of Pierre Duroquet, the son of a soldier who had fought in the Napoleonic wars, was considering the possibility of improving modern armaments and when visiting Paris in 1836 he met Alfred Krupp in a cafe in the vicinity of the Palais Royal. Krupp at that time, was a manufacturer of no very great importance, employing about 50 workmen, and was travelling in order to gain more customers. Duroquet explained his ideas to him and started a long correspondence with Krupp. In 1841 he wrote "If the bronze guns have not sufficient resisting powers why not try and make them of a more solid material," and in 1845, "I can find nobody here to believe in me. If I only had the use of a factory to make my experiments. I would give all I possess to arrive at some result."

Krupp, who was then employing 200 workmen, replied to Duroquet offering him, providing he paid his own expenses, the use of a portion of his factory and, moreover, the help of some of his workpeople. The Frenchman accepted and removed his family to Altenessen. A year later, having spent all his money on his experiments, Duroquet announced to Alfred Krupp the fact that he had at last evolved the steel gun. Krupp, informed day by day by his workmen of the progress made by the inventor, already realized the importance of the discovery. He claimed from Duroquet the payment of a sum of 5,000 marks which he owed him and in default seized upon his invention. Duroquet brought an action against him, but lost his case. He offered his invention to the French minister of war, but it was refused. In 1847 Krupp made the same offer to both the German and French governments and received an order for 300 field pieces. The reputation of the firm was made.

Shortage of Labor in Great Britain
Newspapers are overflowing with accounts of labor shortage, following on the success of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign. It is conceivable that Great Britain has from the standpoint of efficiency sent nearly all the troops it can spare.

A point is rapidly approaching where skilled workmen can serve their country more effectively at home than at the front. Clothing, ammunition and all war materials are needed at the front. Machinery is more effective there than men.

From military and naval standpoints factories must be kept running. For financial comfort the country must continue manufacturing if it is to maintain its exports and stabilize foreign exchanges. The latter is as necessary to the successful conclusion of the war as the former.

Dennis O'Toole, a bright Dublin lad, was sent to the baker's for a two-penny loaf. Having received it, it struck him that it was under weight, so he drew the baker's attention to it.

"Never mind that," said the baker; "it will be less for you to carry." "Very well," replied the boy, and throwing three halfpence on the counter he walked away. The shopman called after him and told him he had not left enough money.

"Oh, never mind that," retorted Dennis. "It will be the less for ye to count."

Decline of Beef Production

Stock Raiser is Sure to Make Money During the Next Few Years

Some interesting information regarding the beef industry is brought out in the last annual report of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture. Figures are given showing that the cattle breeding industry is on the decline not only in Canada but throughout the world. The decrease in the number of cattle for one year in Canada has been 9.3 per cent.; in United States, 3.3 per cent.; in Britain 2.1 per cent.; and in France 9 per cent.

This shortage, says the report, is being acutely felt in the United States. The total number of cattle received during the month of September, 1913, at the six leading cattle markets of the United States was 954,181 while during the same month of 1914, only \$14,985 were received, a decrease of 139,196. It might not be fair to take that as an average decrease, but cutting these figures in half we have a total decrease in cattle shipments for the year at the above market of 835,176 head, or roughly speaking 300,000,000 pounds of beef. This has been estimated to equal nine beef cattle per hundred people. This shortage on the above markets has been in spite of the great number of Canadian cattle going to the United States during the past year, owing to the abolition of the U.S. tariff. During the winter of 1912-13 only 24,090 Canadian cattle were shipped south, while during the following winter 178,751 were shipped.

The question may be asked, granting these figures to be correct, why the price of beef is not higher. In this regard the report states that the retail price of all meats in Canada today is approximately the same as in Great Britain, but whilst the producer in Great Britain receives from thirteen to fourteen cents per pound for his choice beef on the hoof, the Canadian producer seldom exceeds seven cents for the same class of stock.

It is no doubt true that labor is higher in Canada, that cattle are not as well finished, and on an average do not dress out as high a percentage, that operating expenses are greater all around; but when one takes into consideration the fact that the figures quoted are for the choice article in both cases, there seems to be too great a disparity in Canadian prices.

The average price of choice beef per pound, live weight, during 1914, were: Montreal, 6.62 cents; Winnipeg, 7.07 cents; and Calgary, 6.94 cents. The retailers' prices at the same time and in the same cities were: Montreal, sirloin steak, 22.6 cents; medium chuck, 16 cents; Winnipeg, 26.8 and 18.8 cents; and Calgary, 22.8 and 15 cents.

This shortage of beef cattle, and in fact of all classes, cannot be remedied in any short period of time. The farmer who has good breeding females is the man who, if he is a stockman, is going to make money within the next three years, says the report. The market for good breeding females is not only here but is here to stay.

An officer with the Royal Flying Corps in France, writing to a friend, says:

An amusing incident occurred when some of our machines brought down a Bosch machine. As soon as it touched ground the pilot (Saxon) and the observer (Prussian) unstrapped themselves, sprang out, and fought like two dogs until our gunners (the machine descended just behind our lines) separated them. The Prussian accused the Saxon of not attempting to get back over our lines.

What Kansas Says

Some of the Benefits of the Prohibition Law

The state of Kansas has been for almost a generation under a prohibition law. The law has frequently come in for criticism, and its administration has been subjected to more criticism still. A signed statement as to prohibition and its results recently issued by Governor Arthur Capper is, therefore, of more than ordinary interest and importance. In Mr. Capper's opinion the prohibitory law is the greatest blessing ever bestowed on the state and the greatest instrument in its prosperity. The law has never been so well enforced as now, and has never been so generally approved by the people of the state. Approval indeed, he says, is too mild a word with which to express the attitude of the people toward the law. Most of them are enthusiastically in favor of it. This enthusiastic approval has good foundation. Kansas is the wealthiest state of the Union per capita. On the basis of wealth assessed for taxation the average wealth per capita in Kansas is \$1,629.61. The second state is Massachusetts with a per capita wealth of \$1,553.47 or nearly twenty per cent. less. Kansas has a much larger relative number of young men and women in college than any other state according to the census of 1910. The percentage of illiteracy in Kansas is lower than in any other state in the Union except one. Thirty-two counties in Kansas have abandoned their poor farms. Forty-eight counties out of one hundred and five did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary last year. The per capita consumption of liquor in the United States is twenty-one dollars yearly. In Kansas it is three dollars and four cents. Kansas, says governor, thus saves thirty-million dollars every year directly. The indirect gain is not subject to computation, but it is certainly greater still. During the last session the Kansas legislature by unanimous vote in both houses went on record in a series of strong resolutions telling what prohibition has done for Kansas and emphatically endorsing it. No wonder the people of Kansas have a patriotic love for their state, almost religious—not to say fanatic—in its intensity. The experience of Kansas is typical of that of other prohibition communities. It should be valuable as an object lesson to those that are still seeking for deliverance from the liquor traffic. There is not a doubt that prohibition pays, morally, financially, socially, educationally and politically. The liquor traffic is the greatest handicap from which our civilization suffers. Where it is done away with a hundred problems which vex the head and heart of the social reformer solve themselves and the greater part of the remainder are shorn of more than half their formidable character.

His article ends with this prediction:

"The strategy of Germany, indeed, in the present naval war would seem to foreshadow her defeat, always provided that it does not succeed in destroying the morale of Great Britain. In this war British democracy is on trial. It may prove that it is true that a democracy is incapable of empire; or it may, once for all, falsify that saying. If it is to do so, it must remember that no war can be brought to a successful conclusion unless those who are responsible for its conduct are given that confidence without which no man can do his best. Every man who preaches distrust of the admiralty is doing what he can to insure the triumph of kultur, of that modern barbarism beside which the barbarism of the past is advanced civilization."

In discussing the German strategy Mr. Jane says:

"In the present war the military strategy of Germany has been obviously dominated by the ideal of concentration of force. The rush through Belgium toward Paris, the later rush upon Calais, Hindenburg's thrusts toward Warsaw, the grand attack upon the Russians in Galicia—all afford examples of this conception. They were all alike attempts to strike quickly and hard. Actually the battles fought have partaken of the nature of protracted sieges, but the aim of the Germans was undoubtedly to force the

BRITISH HOPE IN THE PRESENT WAR BASED ON NAVAL HISTORY

STRATEGY OF GERMANY FORESHADOWS DEFEAT

One of the Foremost British Writers on Naval Matters, says that no War can be Brought to a Successful Issue Unless Those in Responsible Positions are Given Good Support

L. Cecil Jane, author of "The Interpretation of History," and one of the foremost British writers on naval topics, has written an analysis of the German strategy in the present naval war, in the 1915 issue of "Fighting Ships," edited and rounded by Fred T. Jane, which has just reached this country.

Under the title "Historical Analogies and the Naval War," he goes into the points of strategy in detail and draws some interesting comparisons between past and present naval warfare.

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issue, to inflict upon the enemy some sudden and overwhelming blow.

It may be suspected that their naval strategy would have been of the same character had not circumstances forbidden. The German fleet is a modern institution, numerically inferior to that of Great Britain, without that tradition of victory which might counterbalance all material differences. Rightly or wrongly, the directors of the German naval policy considered that it would be rash to a degree to provoke a decisive battle and being practical men rather than idealists, they abandoned or postponed the ideal strategy.

Indeed, they adopted guerrilla methods. Abstaining from any attempt to force a fleet action, they have relied upon the exercise of superior ingenuity and resorted to a policy of moral and material attrition. Their immediate object is necessarily to establish a superiority of force. Their ultimate object is more disputable. It may be their aim to prepare the way for the adoption of the ideal policy. A series of blows, individually slight and cumulatively great, might undermine the morale and reduce the material strength of their opponents until at last a decisive action could be fought with fair prospects of victory. Such is the scheme outlined by Bernhardi: We should at first carry on a defensive war—that we may in the end challenge him (England) to decisive engagement on the open sea."

The question of the German base at Heligoland and Cuxhaven is then taken up, and Mr. Jane draws a number of interesting historical analogies showing that similar bases, more impregnable, if possible, have been destroyed by the enemy in bygone wars. Starting with the conflict between the Romans and Carthaginians, he shows how the Romans, after eight years of warfare, eventually destroyed the apparently impregnable base at Lilybaeum and Drepana."

Canada to Send 3,000 Chauffeurs

Next Contribution of Canada to the Imperial Forces at the Front

Three thousand chauffeurs are to be the next contribution from Canada to the imperial forces at the front. Enrollment in the Montreal district will commence at once. It is hoped that 3,000 qualified men may be available in this district.

The men will be mobilized at Ottawa. The kind of men needed for the army transport division service are mechanics who can drive a car while it is all right, and get off and mend it if anything goes wrong. With the extensive use of motor transports in military work there is great demand for such men now.

For this expert work unusually high salary has been arranged, according to British standard. The men will be paid \$1.40 a day with the usual supplies and allowances. In addition they will be given the following separation allowances:

For wife 11s 4d a week; wife and one child, 14s 2d; wife and two children, 18s 1d; wife and three children, 21s 3d. A further allowance of 2s 1d will be made to each child in excess of three under 16 years old. These separation allowances will be paid every four weeks.

It was stated by General Wilson that the raising of this corps would give an excellent opportunity for competent chauffeurs from Canada to secure service at the front at work for which they are particularly fitted.

Five Minutes' Truce

Rescued Wounded Soldier Who Cried With Joy

I heard a cry in front of our trench, writes Sergeant A. E. Berry in a letter to his relatives. It was from a wounded man on the German parapet, he proceeds, and he was begging us to bring him in. He had been there from the Saturday when the charge was made until dinner time on the following Monday, and was nearly dead from his wounds and from hunger. We knew we could not go out to him, but at last one of our officers who could speak German shouted and asked the enemy if we might carry him in. This was a brave act, for if we only put our heads over the parapet we were liable to be killed. The Germans shouted back and gave us five minutes in which to fetch him. Immediately fifteen of us jumped over to go to him, but our captain ordered us back, feeling that the Germans might be tempted to shoot, thinking that we were going to charge. So one officer and a man went out with a stretcher and carried the poor fellow in. He cried with joy when he knew he was safe, though he was very badly wounded.

While they were carrying this man they saw another nearly covered with earth. Two others went out and brought him in, and then we gave three cheers for the Germans who had proved they are not all bad.

A profound impression was created in the British House of Commons a few days ago by the statement made by the financial secretary to the treasury.

Mr. Montagu declared that every citizen in the country would have to be prepared to place at the disposal of the state at least one-half of his income, either in taxation or in loans.

We shall all have to stint ourselves,

he added, in regard to the consumption of commodities. The expenditure

Pro-German Propaganda In the United States

Providence Journal Asserts \$35,000,000 Has Been Spent

The Providence Journal says: "A vast sum of money amounting to between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 has been spent in this country in the last four months for propaganda work against the Allies, under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, privy chancellor, who describes himself to a Journal representative as the fiscal agent of his government."

"The Journal has positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of at least \$10,000,000 in the time mentioned. A great deal of this money has come through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and most of it has been immediately transferred to the Chase National Bank and other banks in which Dr. Albert and Ambassador Bernstorff keep a joint account."

The Journal charges that not one dollar of this money has been spent for legitimate purposes, but that all of it is going for propaganda work of the most vicious description.

One item alone, the maintenance of bureaus for dragging men out of munitions factories, amounts to many millions of dollars. The cost of sustenance of the consular service of Germany and the expenses of embassy reach the various officials through regular channels, which are in no way connected with the fund referred to. It is believed that the entire cost of propaganda work conducted by Australian consuls and consul-generals is financed from this German fund.

Polar Sea Route

Wireless Telegraph Opens Route From Central Russia to Great Britain

Wireless telegraphy has opened a Polar Sea route from Central Russia to Great Britain. Wireless stations established by the Russian government in the Arctic keep the vessels advised as to the channels free from ice. Acting on their information, two large vessels chartered by a Siberian trading company have just arrived at Grimsby with cargoes from the Yenesei and Obi districts of Central Siberia, valued at \$1,750,000.

The Obi and Yenesei are huge rivers with a great depth of water, taking steamers of any size. But it was not until lately that their navigation was put in practice.

Owing to the use of the Trans-Siberian Railway by the Russian government for war supplies, there are 3,000,000 tons of wheat held up in Siberia, besides enormous quantities of other produce. If this can be got out, it will improve Russian exchange, which is now a serious problem among the allies.

Next year the company proposes to take about thirty steamers over the new White Sea route, laden with Siberian products. Even if the war ends before this time, it is pointed out that the Trans-Siberian Railway will be more or less tied up with back business and the returning of troops.

Where the Wheat Goes

Transportation of Canada's Wheat Crop a Huge Undertaking

Nearly everybody has learned that Canada has, this year, the biggest wheat crop in its history, but very few know what will become of it. They have a vague idea that it will be sold, but to whom and how and when, they are not clear. Yet here is a country with 336,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the job of selling it must present some difficulties. To carry it to the flour mills or elevators or ships will require 336,000 box cars, or 8,400 trains of forty cars each. Allowing for three hundred working days in the year, this would mean 28 trains a day from somewhere everyday in the next twelve months.

After the farmers have delivered it to the stations, and it has been loaded on the trains, and sent off "somewhere," the great distributing business begins. In the first place the flour mills take a considerable portion. They would probably, during the year, take one-fifth of the total crop. The other four-fifths, less what the farmer keeps for seed, must be shipped out of the country. It must eventually find its way out via Montreal, New York and other harbors.

Just now Montreal and New York are the chief export points. Wheat from the Maritime Provinces must go out via Halifax and St. John. That produced in Quebec and Ontario goes largely to Montreal and Quebec. The wheat from the west goes mainly to Fort William and Port Arthur. A little goes west to Vancouver and out that way, but the bulk of it goes east. From Fort William and Port Arthur, twin ports at the head of Lake Superior, the wheat goes down the lakes to either Buffalo or Montreal. That which is unloaded from boats at Buffalo goes on to New York. That unloaded at Montreal is transported by the big elevators there to steamers for Europe.

Later on in the year, the grain will move from Fort William and Port Arthur, "all rail" to Montreal and St. John. Up to December 1st all the grain goes by boat down the lakes, although some is transhipped at Port McNicholl, Goderich and Port Osborne and then by rail to Montreal.

Between August 15th and October 15th, 4,265,791 bushels of Canadian wheat went out of New York. That is not a great deal, but it helps. Between October 15 and December 15 the quantities shipped that way may be larger. This wheat goes to New York in bond and thence it proceeds by vessel to Spain and Italy.

Montreal is always the main shipping point for Canadian wheat and flour. This year is no exception. Between September 4th and October 16th the shipments from Montreal amounted to 9,63,896 bushels, according to the returns furnished to the secretary of the Montreal board of trade. There may have been some unreported shipments, but this is the approximate total. At least one and a half million bushels are being shipped from Montreal each week.

It will be noted that the shipments from Montreal, of Canadian wheat, are just twice as large as those from New York. There has always been considerable rivalry for Canadian trade between these two ports. Montreal has done well to maintain its supremacy. When the new Welland Canal is opened, three or four years hence, Montreal should do even better than it is doing now. Then the big lake freighters, 400, 500 and 600 feet long, will not be forced to unload at Buffalo, but may go on to Kingston or Prescott.

Where is the wheat going to from Montreal? This question can be answered fairly accurately from the records of the ships as chronicled in the Montreal Trade Bulletin. Between September 23rd and October 2nd inclusive, sixteen steamers carrying wheat as whole or part cargo left that port. Ships like the Scandinavian and Sicilian, Pretorian and Corsican carried small quantities as ballast. This varied from 22,000 bushels on the Corsican to 64,000 bushels on the Grainton. Of these sixteen vessels, eleven cleared for British ports, one for France, and four for Italy. Of the total amount on these vessels one-half went to Great Britain and the other half to European countries.

This, then, is the record of our wheat movements. The Canadian mills will take about 70,000,000 bushels for export via ocean ports.

Finally, the question arises: "If Montreal ships 1,500,000 bushels a week and New York takes 500,400 bushels a week, how long will it take to export the whole surplus Canadian crop?" The answer is found by dividing two million bushels, the amount being shipped per week, into two hundred and twenty million bushels, our total available supply for export. And the answer is 110 weeks, or slightly over two years.

From this calculation it is manifest that Canada will have to find means to increase its shipments or find it sell in August of next year with one-half of its export supply unsold. This is Canada's great problem at the moment. There are not enough ships to take away the wheat. Even the present rate of shipment may be diminished when navigation in the St. Lawrence closes in November, and when shipping on the Great Lakes closes in December. Then there will come a lull which will continue until May next year.

The problem was foreseen in the spring, when it was evident that Canada, barring accidents, would have a large crop and when ships were growing scarcer and scarcer. The government of Ottawa took the matter up and tried to find a solution. Great Britain has promised to help, if possible, but Great Britain has other big

transportation problems on hand and so far the assistance has been almost nothing.

Just what will happen, no one can tell. In any case, the outlook is not promising and the price of wheat will probably fall as a result. One thing seems certain, the Dardanelles will not be open in time to let out the Russian and Roumanian wheat this autumn. That means that Italy, France and Spain must come to America for their supplies. This may prevent wheat dropping below the dollar mark, around which it has been hovering for some time. On the whole, however, the outlook is not encouraging.—Norman Patterson in Canadian Courier.

Manitoba Horse

Breeders' Act

New Regulations Passed by Provincial Legislature Are New in Force

All Manitoba farmers and horse-breeders will be interested in knowing proclamation has been issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, bringing into force on and after November 5th, the new Horse Breeders' Act, passed at the 1914 session of the provincial legislature.

The new act provides for the enrolment of stallions under a system of inspection. In view of this it will be necessary for enrolment to begin as early as possible, as this first inspection in the province will entail considerable work.

The provincial department of agriculture is now sending out particulars regarding the working of the act together with application forms. All owners of pure-bred stallions enrolled last year are receiving these by mail. The department is anxious to reach every man who has brought a stallion into the province since the last enrolment and urges each one to make application for enrolling stallions at the earliest possible date. Any stallion which is not properly inspected and enrolled cannot be placed in service in Manitoba in 1916, and the department seeks the hearty co-operation of all in order that the inspectors may begin work immediately.

It is intended to conduct this work from convenient inspection centres throughout the province. As soon as the itinerary of the inspectors is arranged due notice will be posted in every district, giving place and date at which inspection will be made for that locality. Personal notice of inspection points will also be sent to stallion owners.

All owners of stallions, therefore, should make application to the provincial department of agriculture, Winnipeg, without delay, enclosing the enrolment fee of \$2, together with certificate of pedigree by registered mail.

Food Shortage in Germany

Prospect of War Through Another Winter a Hard One For Enemy

The London Daily Chronicle says editorially:

The prospect of war through another winter is a hard one for all belligerents, but evidence is accumulating that it will be a much harder one for the enemy than for the allies. There can be no doubt that Germany is now feeling the effects of the British blockade.

It is clear that they are running very short of clothing. Today a civilian actually cannot buy a blanket or woollen rug in a German town; the federal council has forbidden them to be sold. The shortage of leather is so great that the municipalities are promoting the manufacturing and use of sabots in place of boots.

The committee of the Socialist party and the general committee of German trade unions recently addressed a petition on the subject of food supplies to the chancellor. They paint a terrible picture of semi-starvation among the families of those at the front and of under-nutrition throughout the working community.

The Berliner Tageblatt recently described hungry thousand surrounding municipal food shops.

The police were called upon to prevent them from rioting, and through were standing for hours until they fainted from fatigue. At Chemnitz they did riot and the butter and egg shops were wrecked.

Meanwhile the papers publish recipes for making soup out of fruit skins. For the want of meat and fat the municipalities analyze town sewage to get food out of it. The federal council is to institute national butter cards on the lines of the bread cards and the potato supply is to be nationalized and distributed at fixed prices.

An English Lad as Russian Scout

Russia is singing the praises of a young Englishman serving in the Tsar's army, who has risen from the ranks and won great distinction. Upon the outbreak of the war young John Wilton, then a frail boy of 17, secured by special permission of the Tsar the right to serve in the ranks of one of the famous regiments of the Petrograd Guards. Early in October he joined his regiment at the front, and became one of the mounted scouts. For six months he took part in practically every big battle in which the famous corps was engaged, and these battles have been practically continuous. He was with the party of scouts which penetrated to the nearest point to Cracow, and was at one time within eight miles of the city.

His activities came repeatedly to the attention of the commanding officer of his regiment, and at the end of five months he was in command of the mounted scouts of the regiment, and since becoming an officer he has twice been recommended for decorations for service in the field.

A Trench Cannon

The Inventor Who Persisted and Finally Got a Hearing

The British army has given another sad surprise to its enemies.

It has installed and is already using a most effective trench weapon which is absolutely deadly to adversaries, and being automatically aimed by a periscope attachment, exposes those using it to no danger.

Hundreds of these guns are now being made as rapidly as possible for the British government, and it is believed that they will revolutionize trench warfare.

A romantic history attaches, it is said, to the invention of the gun. Eleven years ago an inventor named Stokes went to the war office in London with the drawings of a new gun. He suffered the usual fate of such visitors to that institution. That is to say, he was politely ignored and each time he called was requested to come again, but he never succeeded in seeing any responsible official.

Being, however, of a persistent turn of mind, he refused to be put off. Consequently the war office funkeys, becoming very tired of his face, asked him one day to leave his drawings. He did so. And when the persistent inventor subsequently renewed his importunate inquiries he was told that the matter was "under consideration."

Up to a certain point the gun follows exactly the mediaeval instrument of warfare, but a twentieth century innovation is seen in the periscope, which is attached to the barrel. By an ingenious arrangement, as the gunner, by the periscope, sights any particular object at which he wishes to fire, so the gun is trained and sighted automatically for that object.

Automatic sighting, both for rifles and artillery, has long been prophesied by experts; this gun renders it an actual fact. Once sighted, another clever loading arrangement enables it to keep up an extremely rapid fire.

When the gun is fixed an armorplated roof is placed over it, so that the men firing it are almost immune from shell fire.

When trench warfare became an accomplished fact last fall, Stokes went again to the war office and made himself a nuisance to the permanent officials. And by that time live people insisted on seeing Stokes and hearing what he had to say. They had the drawings disinterred, examined them, inclosed a large space on a common near London, and told Stokes to go ahead, build a gun and show them what he could do.

In a few weeks it was ready, and several of the heads of the war office went to inspect it. They were absolutely satisfied and asked the inventor how much he wanted for it.

The money was paid over promptly and the orders put in hand at once. Stokes is still working in the direction of one or two minor improvements.

The inventor has come into his kingdom, and rejoices accordingly. Numerous staff officers of high rank, excited by the reports of the new weapon have gone straight away to see it. They are met at the entrance by Stokes.

"Have you a permit from the master of the ordnance department?" he asks. More often than not the answer is "No."

"Then you get out, quick," is the reply to these high military chiefs. Stokes is paying back those oldtime rebuffs with interest.

After the success of Stokes' experiments the idea occurred to one of the new men at the war office that perhaps a number of other useful inventions might be resting in the pigeonholes of war office desks. Accordingly the order went forth three weeks ago for a return to be made of all inventions submitted within the last ten years.

A small body of scientific experts were convened. They were given room in the place taken over for Stokes, and were told to go ahead and investigate every feasible idea that had been sent to the war office.

As a result, several inventions of very great value have already been discovered. One relates to an improvement in hand grenades, which will make their effects very much more deadly.

Another is a long, lightly armorplated boat for landing purposes. This boat is fitted with a curved top, opening on hinges in the centre which renders the crew almost immune from rifle fire. A thousand of these boats are already in process of construction, and in operations like the landing at the Dardanelles should be of enormous importance.—Ex

The public school children of New York are being instructed in safety-first principles. Through the co-operation of the police department with the board of education, police sergeants are sent to the schools to deliver fifteen minute talks to the children at the nine o'clock assembly on such subjects as the prevention of street accidents and the dangers of bonfires. They also explain why the police have to break up certain games on the street, and point out the results of mischievous acts. The children are taught to overcome their fear of policemen and to regard them as their friends. Good results of the work are said to be already apparent in the better understanding which exists between children and the police.

—The American City for October.

Livestock the Basis of Prosperity

No permanent system of agriculture has yet been devised which did not include livestock, and agriculture is the basis of our bank accounts. Upon it rests the commerce which feeds and clothes the world, the transportation which distributes where needed and the banking systems which pay the bills. The prosperity of the farmer is the prosperity of the world, and livestock is its carburetor.—I. D. Graham.

Greatest of Battleships

United States is Planning 35-Knot Cruisers 800 Feet Long

That the United States is pretty sure to have the most powerful battle cruiser afloat in the near future is indicated by some of the figures obtained. According to these figures, several of the new battle cruisers are to be 800 feet long, with a beam of 105 feet.

The speed of the new cruisers will be very great if the plans are carried out. They will have engines of 175,000 to 200,000 horsepower to develop a speed of 35 knots. This is more than five knots faster than the fastest foreign battle cruiser, the Seydlitz, of the German navy, which is said to have made a little more than 29 knots. This speed was developed on an indicated horsepower of 100,000. At the present date it has not been definitely decided whether the engines for the new American battle cruiser will be direct turbine, reduction gear or electric drive, but they will be oil burners certainly.

No details were obtainable as to the armament of the new cruisers, but it is probable they will carry 16-inch guns.

If the projected cruisers are built warships will be getting into the class with great merchant liners as far as length is concerned. They will be a little longer than the Mauretania, 789 feet, and which developed 27% knots on 80,000 horsepower.

The extent of the jump in the size of war vessels planned for the next few years is shown by the comparative size of the Nevada, newest United States dreadnaught, 583 feet, and the new battle cruisers. Their beam of 105 feet will just allow of their passing through the Panama Canal locks.

Dreadnaughts of the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite type are the largest British vessels whose dimensions are available. They are 650 feet long, but it is said that larger vessels are building.

At the time of the publication of the new naval appropriations the dimensions of the projected ships were not given out.

Canada's Handicap

Her Industries Hampered by Heavy Charges to Provide For Fire Losses

The direct fire loss of Canada for the past five years has averaged \$23,722,246 per year, and of this amount at least seventy-five per cent. is the immediate result of personal carelessness.

To this vast sum must be added the cost of equipment and up-keep of fire departments, a proportion of the cost and expense of waterworks systems, and the money paid as premiums to insurance companies in excess of the amount returned to the policy-holders as indemnity for losses.

This latter charge amounted, for the five years 1910-14, to \$2,968,061.

The above charges total approximately forty-five million dollars per annum, or a tax of over six dollars on every man, woman and child in Canada.

Canada's census returns give an average of five members to a family, with a consequent average family assessment of thirty dollars to cover the fire charge.

Canada's fire loss per capita is at least five times greater than that of any European country. The Canadian employer, in competing for business in the world's markets, must meet, among others, the additional charge for fire loss, fire protection and fire insurance, before he can compete with his European competitors on an even basis.

Canadians must unite to take effective measures to reduce this tax. Business men and employees, alike dependent upon Canadian industry, should take precautions against the enormous fire loss lest, through this extra cost of production, their industries be unable to meet foreign competition and to furnish employment for their capital and labor.

Bulgarian Fighting For Russia

General Radko Dimitrieff, who is the "Little Napoleon" of Bulgaria, and won laurels in the Balkan wars, is fighting now for Russia. That means he is opposing his own soldiers and country. He was major-general in the first of the two Balkan wars, and successfully led the left wing of the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek allied forces against Constantinople. He was afterwards appointed Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, but resigned from the diplomatic corps, to join the Russian field corps.

General Dimitrieff's splendid work in the field was recognized by Russian military men, which resulted in his being decorated by the Czar with the military order of St. George. The general was severely wounded while fighting at Tomasow.

This noted Bulgarian commander was also awarded a decoration for the handling of the Russian army at Lemberg, when the Austrians tried to recapture that city. The Russians for four days and nights were outnumbered four to one, but under General Dimitrieff's leadership, they held their ground until reinforcements arrived and the Austrians were routed.

A deaf man was being married, and the parson asked the usual question, "Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?"

"Eh?" said the deaf man. "Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?"

This time a bit louder.

The groom seemed to get angry. "Oh, I don't know," he said. "She ain't so awful. I've seen wuss than her that didn't have as much money."

The Dardanelles

Expedition a Brilliant Strategic Conception Whether Victorious or Otherwise

The fact is the Dardanelles expedition never represented a main phase of the war, says the New York Sun. It was a brilliant strategic conception, which, had it succeeded, would have contributed very materially to shorten the struggle, but could not in itself have brought about the end. Success in it is by no means vital to the Allies' triumph, nor could complete disaster, such as German union with the Turks, and a menacing move against Egypt, assure the Germans victory in the full sense. The entire Near-East campaign, including the Balkan invasion, is a detail. It is important, but not conclusive.

All the agitation in Britain over the failure—which may not be a failure at all—of the dash for Constantinople is therefore to a large extent a tempest in a teapot. It is "Mafeking" reversed. The doldrums dumps in and out of parliament are temperamental, hysterical, not military nor reasonable. The recall of Sir Ian Hamilton, the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force, may be a wise step; it may be the displacement of a man who has not risen to his opportunity, or it may very well be an act of injustice, the making of a scapegoat to satisfy the public and stop the mouth of rattled members of the house of commons.

Nobody really knows much about the Dardanelles enterprise. It is uncertain whether

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Another Appeal For Help

Another appeal for financial assistance for the poor Belgians has been received by Mrs. H. E. Osmond and the following part of the letter explains itself:

In certain quarters, the impression prevails that the Commission for relief in Belgium had assumed the heavy burden of feeding the Belgian population from funds collected exclusively in the United States and that, as a consequence, the generous cooperation of the other countries was not required. Such is unfortunately not the case as shown by the repeated appeals of the Commission, among other friendly countries, especially to the British Empire.

We are on the threshold of a new winter, which will be hard and painful to the suffering Belgian population.

On the other hand the condition of business in Canada has fortunately improved in a remarkable manner.

YOU, who have been spared the horrors of invasion, will you once more, as you so generously did last winter, give a compassionate thought to the martyr-people, to the nation which deliberately sacrificed itself in the defence of the noble principles at stake in the gigantic struggle in which we are all involved?

It is bread that we are asking for the Belgians, the bread that must help them to live through the anxious expectation of deliverance.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT A BAG OF FLOUR COSTING ONLY \$2.50 WOULD MAKE ENOUGH BREAD TO FEED TWO BELGIANS FOR A MONTH. IS IT ASKING TOO MUCH THAT YOU FOREGO A LUXURY SO THAT A LIFE MAY BE PRESERVED?

Your cheques or money orders may be addressed to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Didsbury, who will see that remittances are received by the proper authorities and will acknowledge same.

A GENEROUS GIFT
The first donation of money for the Belgian Relief Fund for this season was received by Mrs. H. E. Osmond from Mr. Alex. Robertson, Westcott, on Tuesday. This was the proceeds from the sale of a load of oats which amounted to \$35.10. This generous gift means that at least twelve Belgian families will be fed for one month. Who's next to help in this great work of feeding the hungry.

Garbutt Business College CALGARY, ALBERTA

SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. Write for information to

F. G. GARBUTT, President

Schools from coast to coast

FARMERS MEETING

The Annual meeting of the U.F.A. No. 12 will be held at Parker R. Reed's office on Monday, January 3rd, 1916, at 2 o'clock. All members are requested to make a special effort to attend this meeting.

J. W. DAGERFOLDE



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.
JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, W. M. Secretary.

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Strongest in the World

Total Ins. in force.....	\$2,400,000,000
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Xmas Specials

A Fresh Supply of Delicious Dainties for the Xmas Table

Emperor Grapes, 2 lbs. for	35c
Layer Raisins, per lb.	30c
Layer Raisins, per box 5½ lbs.	\$1.25
Layer Figs, per lb.	25c
Layer Figs, per box, 10 lbs.	\$2.00
Navel Oranges, large size, per dozen	35c
Jap Oranges, per box	60c
Apples, fancy, No. 1, per box	\$2.00
Cranberries, per lb.	12½c

Comb Honey	- - - - -	30c
Celery, fancy, bleached, per lb.	8c	
Head Lettuce	- - -	2 for 25c
Popping Corn	- -	4 lbs. for 25c
Peanuts, per lb.	- - -	12½c
Mixed Nuts	- -	5 lbs. for \$1.00
Mixed Candy, per lb.	- - -	12½c
Chocolates, per lb.	- -	20c to 35c
Creams, per lb.	- - -	20c to 35c

We have a complete stock of **XMAS STOCKINGS** and **TOYS** for the Kiddies

Special Prices on Candy and Nuts given for Xmas Entertainments

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, DIDSBURY

Canine Policemen

The recent London East End murders emphasize the advantage of the use of dogs in police work, for by them not only might valuable lives have been saved, but the criminals would surely have been tracked. It is curious how slow we are to adopt so simple a system, since Major Richardson has for many years shown its advantages, which have long been used in France. Even the fear of the dogs would act as a deterrent to the cowardly burglar or alien criminal. Well-known as is the intelligence of dogs in the service of man, it has never been more fully exemplified than in the service of the police force.

For years poor dogs have risked and sacrificed their lives daily and nightly in conveying smuggled goods across the Belgian frontier, but now the French police have discovered the value of dogs both in the prevention of crime and for tracking and catching the criminal by other means than the old one of the man-hunt with bloodhounds. In many respects the "limier" or the police spy dog is of more use than the human policeman. He has the advantage of speed, nose, and a less valuable life to lose. As long ago as the twelfth century huge dogs were employed in watching and protecting the port of Marseilles and that of St. Malo, and in recent times both Belgians and Germans have given much attention to the training of dogs for such purposes and for catching criminals, as exemplified at many competitions held in northern France under the auspices of the Normandy Canine Society. Paris, however, excels in the training of four-footed policemen. Why is it that England is so far behind in this important matter? The dog trial has its humorous as well as its eminently practical side, the ground somewhat resembling a theatrical stage with its high palings, its bundles of hay, its trees and other obstacles, and a little canvas house and barriers with a ladder reaching up to the roof. A deafening barking shows how impatient the dogs are to commence their arduous duties.

Everything, of course, is arranged so as to make the trial as like the real thing as possible. At the given signal three or four ragged and disreputable-looking figures appear disguised as the Paris Apaches, or, as we should call them, hoodlums. These are policemen effectively disguised in the malodorous garments of recently arrested criminals, and they proceed to hide themselves carefully among the surrounding obstacles. A compact dog is then let loose, accompanied by his trainer, who is probably a Belgian in a sober livery, or else a German in a blue uniform, and the dog, thoroughly enjoying the game of hide and seek, proceeds to sniff each of the hidings in turn, and holds them tightly, without hurting them, until help arrives. This, however, is the most simple part, for the well-trained dog must learn to outwit all the criminal's numerous tricks to escape capture. Poisoned meat being the chief danger, the dog is trained to refuse all food offered by strange hands. This in itself is a triumph of training over canine nature. One may imagine what quaint and original tricks are played by both men and dogs. Thus at the Rouen trial two famous dogs lost prizes through accepting, although only after much hesitation, too tempting morsel of boiled beef offered by the same criminal.

Of course, as in sheep-dog trials, the angry trainer was not allowed to interfere. Another test is the leaping and climbing of barriers, for the canine thief catcher must surmount all obstacles. Here the dog is most useful, for our heavily clad and clumsily booted police are severely handicapped against the lightly clad and nimble burglar, while a slight check by a dog would let the pursuer secure his prey. Police Constable K9 has many advantages over Al. He has greater speed, and when sight fails has his nose to fall back upon. The desperado, for purposes of escape or attack, may be lurking in the darkness within a yard of the unconscious policeman, but the dog finds him at once. And the dog, by its self-devotion, may save valuable human lives. The French gendarme is even more encumbered by his sword than our policeman by his truncheon. Few policemen in their usual get-up could fly a four and a half foot paling, which is the minimum required of a police dog in France, while at the Rouen trials two dogs surmounted an obstacle of no less than seven feet and a half. More complicated, however, is the training required for the hunting of suspicious characters who are given to hiding near lonely houses or such as seem likely to afford plunder. Sufficient police cannot be employed to keep in check or under observation the suspicious characters who in Paris inhabit the disused quarries, still less in greater London, where we allow our criminal population to be daily recruited freely from abroad. Here the dog's sensitive nose is most useful, and also after a burglary or murder, when a cap, boot, or other article dropped by the fugitive gives the dog his clue, when down goes his nose, and he works out his line like a hound, in spite of the passing traffic. He will track the criminal to his den, den, or other refuge, and pluckly keep him at bay until human help arrives. In one murder case in Germany a policeman was able to follow such dogs at full speed and arrest the murderer with proofs of his crime still on him.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

A criminal, too, especially in the dark, fears dogs far more than men. A most curious display of instinct occurred in Gaul, where a dog, for no apparent cause, refused to pass a certain house, and the policeman, looking in, saw a man and a woman in the act of rifling drawers. Although of only three months' standing as a police dog Azor, at a sign, climbed in and captured the lady, while the policeman secured the man, when, without the dog either or both must have escaped. Of course, these dogs, like a posher's butcher, work in silence. An interesting and amusing trial is that of the burglarized house, where two men represent the house-breakers, entering a canvas house and shutting the door. The dog, on hearing a noise within, climbs ladder, or, with some other help, gets in at a window and surprises the surprised burglars. The dog is trained to merely hold unresisting persons by the clothes, but will worry any person who tries to resist or escape. In this case there is involved the chief trial of all for in a real fight the brave dog must support his master against overwhelming odds in spite of kicks, blows, and shots, and man might envy the self-devotion of these humbler and so-called lower animals. A bull-dog has been known to retain its hold until all its legs, and finally its head, has been cut off. At first in training dogs may be muzzled, but as they have to be rather encouraged to use their teeth the man is afterwards well protected by a special costume or lay figure, stuffed with straw and clad in dirty and ragged clothes, is given to them to worry to their heart's content after being muzzled. This amusing scene is the close of the trial, and then the "vets" attend to any wounds received accidentally by the dogs in their sham fight with the men. As with men, the time required to train such a dog varies according to the intelligence of the animal, from a fortnight to three months. Such training can only be effected by kindness and persuasion, for compulsion and cruelty would only cow the animal whose natural instinct it is the chief object to encourage.

A pup must be taken young, preferably from six months to a year old, preferred. Having most dash and fire, the Belgian is the favorite with the public, but the German dog is the more fever mistakes. No doubt, with equine training, the English and French dog will be found to be equally serviceable and as with the army no police force will be looked upon as fully equipped without a staff of efficient dogs. Nearly all the chief towns in France have already their police dogs, yet we lag far behind, as usual. A suitable dog may be bought, untrained, for three pounds, while a well-trained Belgian dog fetches fifteen pounds, and exceptional ones may make up to six pounds. Even so, how small is the risk in comparison with human life. On commencing service every police officer has to be introduced formally to the dogs and gain their good will by an offering of raw liver, and the memory of the dog for so many new acquaintances in after years is as wonderful as that of a club hall porter or a "marker" in the University. Major Richardson has shown what such dogs can do, but so far they have invariably been called in too late to track the criminals.

LAZARUS

Still he lingers, where wealth and fashion.
Meet together to dine or play,
Lingers a matter of vague compassion,
Out in the darkness across the way
And the light where luxury's laughter rings,
Lazarus waits, where the wind is bitter.
Receiving his evil things.

Still you find him, where, breathless
burning
Summer flames upon square and street,
When the fortunate of the earth are turning
Their thoughts to meadow and meadow sweet:
For far away from the wide green valley,

And the bramble patch where the whitethroat sings,

Lazarus sweats in his crowded alley,

Receiving his evil things.

And all the time from a thousand rose trunks

Wise men preach upon him and his woes,

Each with his bundle of noisy noise trunks

Torn to tatters twixt' eyes and nose

Sage and Socialist, gush and glamour

Yet little relief their wisdom bring:

For there is nothing for him out of al the clamor.

Nothing but evil things.

Royal commissions, creeds, convictions—Learnedly argue and write and speak—but the unhappy issue of his affliction—Lazarus waits for it week by week. Still he seeks it today, tomorrow, In purposeless pavement wandering—Or dreams it, a huddled heap of sorrow Receiving his evil things.

And some will tell you of evolution With social science thereto; and some Look to the parable's retribution, When the lot is changed in the life to come.

To the trumpet sound and the great awakening,

To one with healing upon his wing In the house of the many mansions making

An end of the evil things.

In the name of Knowledge the race grows healthier,
In the name of Freedom the world grows great,
And men are wiser, and men are wiser.
But—Lazarus lies at the rich man's gate;
Lies as he lay through human history,
Through fame of heroes and pomp of Kings,
At the rich man's gate, an abiding mystery,
Receiving his evil things.

TODAY

Violet the waves, and white all homin' sails,

As past the bar they run:
I only know this twilight is the last Before tomorrow's sun.

Misty the sea beyond our harbor's lip Slowly the night shuts in:
I only know that by tomorrow's light Voyagings begin.

The night wind hurries through the little town,
Calling the ships to sea:
I only know it waits to fill the sails, Those sails that wait for me.

Unknown the shores we seek, and seeking, find;
Unknown the resting-place:
I only know how lonely is that land Where I find not your face.

Blow, sunrise wind, and fill the hoisting sails.

And, morning light, break clear:
For now no longer is tomorrow feared—Because today is here.

MYRTIS OF MYTILENE

There is a pink upon the almond trees
The sunlight is grown warm, the south west wind

Makes a soft music in the sighing pines;

And where the blue seas break more gently now
On all the shores of Hellas it is spring.

And yesterday I saw a swallow flash Across the azure noon to wheel and

To her old nest by thy deserted door.

O Myrtis, why wilt thou not also come Back with the spring to Mytilene now?

The pear tree in the garden is in bud
The vines once more are full of twirtings.

And in the woods the violets unfold All these return, why not the only one That ever could enhance the year's rebirth?

Men buy and sell, folk gossip at their work,
Children make noise at play, birds ships come in

To the gray wharves; but where thy beauteous head Was wont to pass is only empty air.

With silence where thy laughter used to ring.

Even thy little street looks poor and mean

That used to wear such glory. Loukniss

Is heavy on the doorsill where last year The lightest feet in Lesbos came and went.

There is no welcome in the twilight now.

FROW COW TO CONSUMER

An enterprise has been started in the vicinity of Moose Jaw, Sask., which should have special interest for dairy farmers in the Eastern Provinces, and whose career will doubtless be closely watched by them. This is an up-to-date dairy business, conducted by the Moose Jaw Dairy Company, on a 490-acre farm three miles out of the city. At present there are 90 cows in the herd, but it is intended that the number shall be increased to 120.

In the management of this dairy herd, there are several features of interest, but the one whose working out will be followed with the greatest interest by Eastern milk producers is that the soiling system is to be practised for summer feeding. In the large barn, which will accommodate 120 cows, the animals will stay winter and summer, except that they will be let out occasionally in winter, and more frequently in summer, for exercise. A plot, not a field, is provided for this purpose.

The company was organized in the spring of 1910, but the business of putting up buildings, securing cows, and otherwise preparing for carrying on a city milk trade, occupied the summer season, so that it is only a few months since operations actually began. For the present winter, the feed consists principally of oat sheaves, cut green, supplemented by a mixture of bran, middlings and "red dog" (low-grade flour), mixed in the proportion of three parts of bran and middlings to one of flour. For summer feeding, such crops as oats and peas, corn, alfalfa, etc., will be grown. These will be cut green and hauled into the barn. It is the intention to erect silos next summer, and corn will be grown to fill it.

Many eastern dairymen practise a partial soiling system profitably at present and many others are in a waiting attitude towards the whole question, ready, once they are convinced that the theory will really work out in practice, to adopt it. If this Saskatchewan venture turns out to be

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

successful, there seems every reason to believe that further East, where labor is cheaper and land less plentiful, soil ing ought to be even more likely to be profitable.

Mr. Boyd, the prime mover in this Western milk-supply company, has hit upon a ventilation system adapted to the particular needs of the situation. Fresh air enters from the hay chutes in the ceiling above the feeding alleys, and the vitiated air is drawn out through ducts at the walls, starting at the ceiling, and extending some distance above the eaves. The mouths of those outlets are turned in towards the roof, so that the wind may blow from any direction without checking the upward current.

The present herd was purchased in Wisconsin and Ontario, and consists of Jerseys and Holsteins in almost equal numbers. The herd bull is Holstein, and comes from a noted milking family. Selecting heifer calves from the best milkers, and weighing each cow's milk daily, are the means employed to bring the herd up to a higher average of milk production.

"Dealingness" is to be the watchword all through the process of producing milk not the farm. Each man has fifteen cows to look after, and each cow is well brushed and curried every day. The milk is drawn into sanitary milk pails, and as quickly as possible taken to the milk house. Here it is cooled at once to a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees, put into a bottle filler that fills and caps 12 bottles at a time, and then into a cool room, ready for delivery.

That the public in the average Western towns and cities are willing to pay for quality in milk, is evidenced by the fact that the milk sells for ten cents a quart, and that the demand has been in excess of supply ever since the business opened.

ONE TOO MANY

In the early years of the reign of the late King Leopold of Belgium a seventh son was born to a Brussels woman and when the king heard of it and was told that the boy was the seventh successive one and that no girl had come to the family he asked to be the baby godfather. Ever since then every seventh son born in Brussels has had the same honor, and the mothers have received gifts in keeping with the station in life. King Albert, in carrying out the old usage a short time ago had some difficulty because the seventh son was twins. He could not have or both boys, because that would give the family two Alberts. The remedy was found by Queen Elizabeth, who suggested that her little son, the Duke of Brabant, be the godfather of the eighth boy, who consequently received the name of Leopold.

A CITY WITHIN A CITY

In Augsburg, Germany, there is a little city in the heart of the city shut all by itself with two gates named the "Fuggerei." It is called because the 100 houses within it were built with money left by Fugger, the wealthy sixteenth-century banker. When he died, he directed that these houses should be built and given to poor aged families for four marks and twelve pfennigs rent a year, which is exactly one American dollar. They have four rooms and a kitchen, with a little front garden and a little garden behind.

ENGLAND'S AMAZING NEGLECT OF PRICELESS DOCUMENTS

It has leaked out that an ancient document relating to the agreement between King James and the barons at Runnymede has been found in a sack in the Record Office. That was the historic meeting that laid the foundation of England's constitution in 1213.

This information came from Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, in evidence given before the Royal Commission that is considering what is to be done with Britain's ancient records.

Sir Henry has been secretive about his find, for it happened a quarter of a century ago, when he discovered one hundred sacks of documents connected with the signing of the Magna Charta.

Until recent years the Public Record Office was the home of muddle and neglect. Valuable documents had a way of disappearing and then reappearing in private collections. Much damage was done to the unique contents of a cellar through flooding. There is a story, too, of a cart that broke down in the street on its way with documents from Somerset House to the Record Office, and of the contents going astray. Plenty of unlisted documents remain to be investigated by painstaking searchers, among them several bundles of the secret Star Chamber proceedings, large quantities of which have never been opened. It was only last year that an American was given a sample sack to pore over and he found startling Shakespearean parchments.

The general indifference of ordinary Londoners to the documentary evidence of their past is astonishing. For years after the dissolution of the monasteries, according to J. R. Green, the manuscripts of the monastic libraries were used by local storekeepers to wrap their goods in. And today there lie in many an unused apartment old things that rich collectors would pay big checks to possess.

Even present-day bearers of ancient titles are not always aware of the extreme value and interest of their antiques possessions, to judge by the experience of the Earl of Chesterfield.

This nobleman sold his Holme Lacy estate two years ago. The contents of the house were catalogued, and the experts who did the work discovered in a neglected part of the mansion a very rare and valuable suit of sixteenth cen-

tury armor damascened with gold. On the representations of a dealer, who called the Earl's attention to its value, the armor was withdrawn from the public sale, and sold to the dealer for \$10,000.

This matter has just been the subject of a lawsuit, the Earl claiming that the ancient relics were obtained through fraudulent representation. But the point is that even a belated earl knows little about the trappings of the past, so it is not to be wondered at if average Britshers care not a cent about musty documents that are neglected even by their paid custodians. There is hope for the Earl, however, for the court has restored the armor to him, and he will doubtless study it with quickened interest.

A new type of bullet, known as the "D," is being served to the French infantry. This projectile consists of a cigar-shaped cylinder of bronze, instead of lead, and is cased with nickel. On being fired it revolves at the rate of 3,600 turns a second during its flight. At eight hundred yards it will penetrate the equivalent bulk and resistance of six men, standing one behind the other.

As many as 4,061 muscles have been counted in the body of a moth. The library for the blind in London contains 800 volumes. An average volume in ordinary type makes ten or fifteen volumes when prepared according to the Braille system for the use of blind readers. Thus the Bible makes thirty-five bulky volumes. Among the books in this library are all the best English novels as well as many histories and biographies.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Nearly describe the severity of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Remove a wart, taken off a nail, roots out a corn without pain, in twenty-four hours. When you use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, there is no smart, no burn, no loss of time. Satisfaction guaranteed with every 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

School Reform Movement

Memorials to the Minister of Education in Regard to Changes in School System of Saskatchewan

The board of sub-examiners, appointed by the Saskatchewan education department to read answer papers in connection with the annual departmental examinations, consists of about two hundred of the most prominent, experienced and successful principals, high school specialists and other highly qualified teachers in the province. The memorials of this board have laid before the minister of education a formal expression of their opinions with regard to a number of highly important proposed changes in the school system of Saskatchewan. In a very special sense this body may be taken as representative of the trained opinion of professional educators. In consequence, as public interest in such topics is steadily increasing, these declarations of the sub-examiners are attracting widespread attention. They are embodied in two memorials.

The first memorial opened with a reference to the invitation extended to teachers as to other citizens, for a candid expression of views in connection with the revision of the school system overshadowed by the minister of education in his speech of June 22. It then explained the elaborate means that had been taken to render the memorial a faithful expression of the considered views of the teachers on the board of sub-examiners, showing that its contents were the product of long and strenuous labors on the part of numerous committees and of the teachers as a body acting through mass meetings.

The memorialists emphasized the importance of the elementary schools especially in rural districts but urged upon Mr. Scott the necessity of including urban schools, both elementary and secondary, within the scope of his reforms.

While agreeing that special prominence should be given to agriculture, the principle was affirmed that "no system of education can be satisfactory which does not attach primary importance to those subjects which are fundamental in every course of studies affording a liberal education." Even at present it was evident that "in all too many cases the students, even in our urban schools, were not acquiring habits of accuracy and system and a competent grasp of the basic subjects of the curriculum."

It was recommended "that candidates for inspectorial appointments and new inspectorial appointees be required to do such preparatory study as would ensure their familiarity with the newer branches of the curriculum, with methods in elementary subjects, with the teaching of English to children of continental European extraction, and with allied topics of fundamental importance to Saskatchewan." The memorialists also believed "that it is of the very first importance that every possible encouragement should be given to members of the inspectorial staff to carry out such courses of professional study as would constitute them, along with our normal school instructors, a board of real educational experts." Moreover, there was stated to be a conviction "in various well informed quarters that the time has arrived for the appointment of a chief inspector whose duties would include personal supervision and familiarity with the work of inspectors." Inspectors should be given more opportunity to keep the normal schools in touch with public needs. Incidentally they should be given proper stenographic assistance and thus relieved of their present intolerable load of clerical work." The sub-examiners approved of Mr. Scott's tentative proposals for the creation of rural superintendencies and very emphatically agreed that school grants should cease to be so largely automatic and should be dependent in part upon the inspector's report and be definitely adapted to the encouragement of efficiency.

The memorial declared the present compulsory education law a dead letter so far as most country districts are concerned and that no real improvement would be effected until truancy officers were entrusted with enforcement through large attendance districts. It was advised that the compulsory attendance period in cities, towns and villages cover the whole school year and that this provision apply to rural districts that desire it.

The teachers impressed upon the premier the necessity of finding some adequate means of securing educational advantages for the children in pioneer settlements where as yet it is impossible to establish ordinary schools, and expressed great interest in the premier's suggestions regarding "perambulating schools," making some practical recommendations in that connection.

Wonderful Crop Yields Reported

J. O. Houghton, who homesteaded at Cayley, Alberta, five years ago, relates a rather interesting story about this year's crop. From 80 acres of wheat and oats, he had \$25 per acre clear, after paying threshing expenses. His oats averaged 90 bushels, and wheat 60 bushels per acre. He is very well pleased with results.

What might be termed a phenomenal crop is that reported by E. Bird of Aldersyde, Alberta. A field of 45 acres of barley was completely destroyed by hail on July 8. Later on Mr. Bird was arranging to plow the field, when he observed a second growth appearing from the root. He postponed plowing operations. By September 8, the field of barley was cut and in the stock. When he threshed it he secured 1,017 bushels of barley.

How Some May Help

We May Give While Others Suffer in the Great Tragedy

The following article is by John Galsworthy, the author of Justice. As the sands of the sea for number, are the sufferers in this war. If there be any sort of brotherhood between man and fellowman, we are all sufferers in the greatest tragedy that ever befell the human race. But most of us here in America are spared the actual and atrocious forms of physical suffering, the ghastly wounded, the blistering fevers, the starvation and the homelessness that line the road of this struggle, riving the heart, twisting the very neck of Europe. We are spared sight of the battlefields, sound of their ceaseless hours of moaning; spared visions of the seas alive with the drowning.

When the Lusitania was keeled over, one on board who survived, saw a great wave sweeping back on her, black with wailing men, women and children. We are spared sight of maimed and blinded soldiers and of their pitiful, heroic cheeriness, and spared the long agonized waiting for news of those we love.

For us in this land still peaceful, it is hard to realize that nearly three million French and Belgians are being kept alive by doles of charitable food which may yet fall them; that at least twice as many have been plucked from thriving prosperity and flung into the dingy heap of ruin; that the Serbian people and the Polish people are pressed to the very wall by fever and want.

All these things are hard to see, to realize, so far off are they. And yet, if there be a soul in man, a heart in our people, we must try and realize and do what little we can to stay this tide of suffering.

For most of us money is the only thing that we can give. Money is cold, but it buys warmth, hope, shelter, ease from the sweats of agony; it mends limbs, keeps mothers with their children, builds homes again. Money! It fights fever, and feeds the starving. Let us give money! If we do not give, how shall we know that our hearts feel, that the spirit of America suffers with the suffering of these millions of innocent, maimed, fevered, starving bodies, these millions of innocent and tortured souls.

Winter Shelter

A Little Money Expended on Shelters For Hogs Will Save a Lot of Feed

Many seem to have the opinion that any old hovel will do for a hog, but the careful owner knows that the hog needs just as good care as the other farm animals to be profitable. The hog house should be large and light, and kept dry and free from filth. The cement floor is a good thing as it can be kept clean more easily than any other kind; but plenty of litter should be allowed. Clean straw should be given every day, and all old litter scraped out and carried away. When the weather is good, the hogs should be let out into a yard each day, and should be fed and shut up early.

Hog houses built in a side hill or in basement form are not satisfactory, as they are, in almost all instances, damp and often dark; while light and dryness are the two first requisites of hog health.

A few dollars expended in building comfortable homes for the swine will save many bushels of grain and give better results, as the hog will not thrive well, no matter if it be well bedded, if he is left to lie in cold quarters at night and to the exposure of storms. Straw shreds, for young pigs especially, are the worst things possible, as they cannot be kept dry. The well cared for hog is the paying one every time.

Japanese Theatres

Oriental visitors to our theatres think the performances very ludicrous, even if a tragedy is being enacted. We reciprocate by thinking that Chinese and Japanese theatres are run by crazy people, the customs are so very peculiar.

In Japanese theatres a singular custom prevails of allowing a visitor, or for a small fee, to stand up, and the unfortunate individual behind him has no right to remonstrate or to rise and try to get a peep at the stage. He may hear, but he cannot see.

Another peculiarity is that the extravagantly disposed visitor may purchase the right to it upon the stage wherever he likes and the actors go on with their parts in apparent unconsciousness of his presence.

It is not an unusual spectacle to see a broadsword combat fought all around a visitor, who coolly enjoys the scene and shows no disposition to move.

Meeting of Fisheries Committee

The industries dependent upon the fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals of Canada have received much careful attention and study from the commission of conservation since its inception. In 1912, a meeting of the committee detailed to study these important resources was held and valuable information was brought together, especially with regard to fisheries. The recommendations of that meeting were received very favorably, and, in some instances, important action resulted.

On November 1st and 2nd, this committee convened in the board room of the commission, in the Temple Building, Ottawa. A number of experts on fisheries economics gave addresses and took part in the discussions. In addition, special attention was given to the question of the protection of game and particularly of game birds.

The German Method

Shoot Prisoners Who Refuse to Answer Their Questions

A French-Canadian, G. A. Morin, of the 22nd battalion, who has just arrived at a London hospital, was the victim of brutal and bullying treatment by a German officer. Morin was with a patrol at the front when they lost their way. While still undecided which way to turn, a German officer, leading a number of soldiers, sprang up and covered them with a rifle. His interpreter asked Morin, who was the only one able to speak English, how many the patrol party numbered. Morin gave the number as six, instead of as dozen, the actual number. At that moment more of the party appeared, and as the officer realized that Morin had been misleading him, he fired a bullet through the soldier's hand. His next question was, "How many are in your reserve trenches?"

"I don't know," was the reply, whereupon another bullet was fired into his arm, a little above the wounded hand, the officer at the same time threateningly advising him to speak the truth. With his uninjured arm Morin pulled out a pocket bomb and hurled it at the officer. The latter and his men jumped back behind a parapet, while Morin and one companion fled, took cover, and ultimately got back to their trenches. Later Morin returned to the same spot and succeeded in picking up another companion who had been wounded in the leg, but the others of the party had been taken prisoner, including Morin's brother. Morin received a gift of seventy-five francs from his commanding officer, with a promise that his conduct would be brought before the authorities. Another brother in the 22nd died, after a route march at Shorncliffe, while Morin's father is also at the front.

Sergt. Morris, of the 18th battalion, in the same hospital, is the first sergeant of that battalion to be wounded.

While going forward in advance of a platoon he was hit by shrapnel in the left arm. Leaving Indians to enlist at Galt, Morris underwent an operation for varicose veins at his own expense in order to qualify. Morris saw the body of Captain Hallam of London, Ontario, brought in. The latter was

superintending a working party and exposed his head above the parapet, falling a victim to a sniper.

Food for Germans

A New Food Discovered and the Germans Need It

Germany has a new food, discovered by a soldier in her trenches, which she believes will be a powerful ally against famine. The Chemiker Zeitung announces a new microbe has been found which changes sugar to fat, and thus produces a substance of high nutritive value which is readily assimilated.

By these two agents, according to German science, the abundant crop of beet sugar now in Germany can readily be transformed into vast quantities of new foods, which will supplement the dwindling stores of natural products.

A young bacteriologist named Schretensenger, who is a private soldier, was crouching in a trench waiting to get his chance at the enemy when his eye rested upon a peculiar growth on the earth barrier in front of him. The scientific mind asserted itself over the military sense, and he began wondering what it might be. He decided that it was something which he had never seen before. He gathered up a quantity of it and sent it to his preceptor, Prof. Delbrouck, in whose laboratory he had worked, and asked if its growth had ever been identified. That was the start of an investigation which resulted in the announcement that a "fat microbe" had been found. The microbe, acting on a solution of beet sugar, produces a ferment on yeast which contains 17 per cent. of fat, 43 per cent. of hydrocarbons and 31 per cent. of albumen. The yeast is first turned out in the form of a dry powder, from which the fat is then extracted.

How the Range is Found

The Range Finder is an Important Instrument Used on Warships

One of the most important instruments used on a warship is the range finder, for without this instrument it is practically impossible to aim the guns accurately, without first incurring a serious delay in getting the range by trial shots. Range finders all work on much the same principle, sighting on the ship or other objects sighted on being received through the two object glasses, one located near each end and on the side of the tube, being reflected and refracted by a system of mirrors and prisms so that both are brought to the eye of the observer, who looks through the eyepiece located at the middle of the tube and on the opposite from the object glasses.

The right-hand object glass transmits only the upper half of the object sighted, and the left-hand object glass the lower half. When sighting on a ship for example, the rigging and funnels will appear to be offset horizontally from the lower part of the ship so long as the instrument is not set for the correct range. The images are then brought together by a thumbscrew that moves one of the prisms and this sets a scale that shows the distance in yards to the ship.

His Wife—Ther lan'lord come 'ere this mornin' an' I give 'im ther rent an' showed 'im ther baby.

Her Husband—Ch. did yer! Well,

When England Despairs

What Elation Does for Other People

Depression Works for England

England is never so dangerous as when she feels herself "up against it." Then it is time for her opponents to beware. Today England is fast getting into a most pessimistic mood. Events may or may not justify the mood; but whether they do or do not will not affect that England has at last become dangerous to her foes.

You may read the truth in her history. What elation does for other people, depression works for the English. When other nations despair, they are thereby hurt. When England despairs, she rouses, she extends herself. Then look out!

The difference in the psychological make-up of France and of England is attested by the endeavor of French leaders to keep the nation in heart, whereas wise directors of England seek to plunge her into gloom. The British newspapers of power are today calling on the government to tell the nation the truth. That man of vision, Lloyd George, has for some time now been telling the unvarnished facts.

The Boer war, it will be recalled, ended suddenly for those who had been deceived by perusal of army reports and by attendance to the tone of English journals and to that of ministers and members of parliament. The deception was framed by that queer idiosyncrasy of the English for crediting their own defects and defeats. And the peculiarity is accentuated by the fact that John Bull, eating crow, grows formidable, and believing that he has his back to the wall, strikes out most handsomely.

It may be that the British empire is crumbling. That is a possibility. Here is a certainty. It will never do to accept England's testimony, or conviction, that she is being defeated. England, like Antaeus, knocked to earth, renews strength from the contact, and gets up again.—Minneapolis Journal.

Heroic French Troops

Writer Tells of Wonderful Work of the French Soldiers

After a visit to the whole French front, Edmund Rostand says:

I have seen an unforgettable spectacle: German trenches only partly dismantled by artillery and taken by main force.

Never before has the world had an opportunity to witness such a glorious effort as that of our troops in this circumstance. The German trenches were regular fortresses, which resisted the battering of our guns, but could not resist the admirable impetus of our soldiers charging with the bayonet.

I have admired the defence works erected everywhere behind our first line. They appear impregnable and stand behind our soldiers as a wall which no power on earth could destroy.

When one has seen what I have seen one gathers the impression that the French soldier of this great war—he was has accomplished acts of superhuman prowess—is the most heroic soldier in history.

I carry away with me also an impression of confidence and love between officers and men; all the combatants are united in a sublime brotherhood.

Tis greater than a fighting army; it is a nation in arms, moved by one ideal.

The troops I have seen are not all young. They were of all ages, mingled together. Hats off to those middle-aged territorials fighting side by side with their children and nephews. They have commanded the admiration of their chiefs by their endurance and kindness.

The grapeshot has mowed down men of 45 and youths with life's springtime smile on their lips on the same field of honor.

No nation has ever before concentrated all its forces in an impetus as unanimous—as beautiful—as this. Such troops were created for a brilliant victory.

The morale of our soldiers has

been forged from the same steel as our guns. It is of the purest metal. And everywhere all along the line the fire of victory is spreading its wings to acclaim our triumphant colors.

Purchases Khaki Cloth at Home

In reply to recent criticisms that large orders for khaki cloth had been placed in the United States while the English manufacturers were idle, the war office has issued a memorandum which says that the British purchases of khaki cloth since the commencement of hostilities had aggregated 109,000,000 yards, of which only 400,000 yards were purchased in the United States. The total includes shirting and overcoat material.

While it is known that Italy recently placed large orders in the United States, it is also noted that the English textile workers are busy on a Russian order for a million yards of khaki and serge placed recently, at a price, according to a newspaper, in the neighborhood of \$1.45 a yard.

Canada's war expenditure for next year will be very large. About \$1,000 per man per annum is calculated as the cost of raising, equipping and maintaining the troops at the front and under arms in Canada. This estimate will probably be exceeded on account of the enormous expenditure of ammunition and the heavy strain upon artillery and rifles. Canada's war expenditure next year, on the basis of a force of 250,000 men will aggregate from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The interest charge in connection with this and last war expenditures will amount to over \$5,000,000 per year.

Air, light, highways and water are the primary conditions of civilization. It is the interest of all that every citizen should have as much of these as he wants.—Frederick Harrison.

Canadians Airman's Gallant Exploit

How Lieut. Mulloch of Peterboro' Bombed Brussels Aerodrome

A thrilling story of the wonderful exploit of a young Canadian aviator, Lieut. Mulloch of Peterboro', who flew to Brussels and did damage to German Zeppelin sheds and aerodrome quarters there, is told by Major McElroy Bell, in a letter received at Ottawa. He says:

"I saw one of the Canadian flying men, Lieut. Mulloch of Peterboro', who is attached to the Naval Flying Corps. He had just come back from a flight to Brussels. He started off in a mist and rain and flew over a mile high above the clouds, and he said that every time he came down a little to see where he was, the Germans opened fire on him, and fired so accurately that he had great difficulty in dodging the shells. After he had been travelling nearly an hour and a half he came down through the clouds and below him was a great, beautiful city, the most beautiful city he ever saw, with wide streets and splendid buildings. He knew where the Germans had their aerodromes, and he made direct for one of them. It was a large building painted in green and red and yellow, so that from a height it looked like the ground. He swooped down towards it and the Germans opened fire on him with their guns, so that the shells burst all around him. Some of the shells were of a new type, which sent thousands of little balls of fire at him, he thinks, with the idea of setting his aeroplane on fire.

"He sailed through them all and dropped a bomb on the building, then made another circle and dropped another one and then another, and all the time bullets were passing him. One bullet went through the machine, but did not hit him. Then he threw out more bombs and turned for home. The Zeppelin shed was on fire by this time.

"The rain was driving so hard that every time he put his head out to see where he was, he cut his face and he could not see where he was going. Then, again, he had only enough gasoline left to carry him straight home, and if he made a mistake he would have descended into the German lines. He said that every time he came down a little to see where he was the Germans met him with showers of shrapnel, and it was very dangerous to come down closer than a mile from the earth.

"After a long while he came down a little and there was no firing, so he concluded that he must be over France. He turned towards the coast, and when he got there found himself almost home.

"Lieut. Mulloch left Ottawa as a Sergeant-Major in the 1st Artillery Brigade with Lieut.-Col. Morrison. There were a lot of Canadian boys in the flying corps and they are very brave and daring, and withal are just as modest over their exploits as the Englishmen

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"In what way?" Geoffrey asked.

"In the way of having a free hand," Tchigorsky said, with a smile. "The princess will be cut off from her allies, and I shall be able to transact her private papers for one thing."

Geoffrey nodded. He began to see the force of Tchigorsky's clever scheme. And then the cold solitude of the house struck him. For a moment he had forgotten all about the family still on the beach and the agony they were suffering on his account.

"I suppose you can do no more tonight?" he asked.

"I am not so sure of that," Tchigorsky said drily. "Meanwhile I can safely rest for an hour or so. I am going to lie hidden in Ralph's bedroom for the present and smoke his tobacco. Do you want anything?"

"I should like to relieve the minds of my friends," said Geoffrey.

"That, of course," Tchigorsky responded. "Go at once. You were picked up by a passing boat—or yacht—that landed you at Manby. You walked back and when you got home to change your clothes you found the place deserted. Don't say anything as to Mrs. May. Your Uncle Ralph will have that story to tell when you return. You are not to know anything about Mrs. May."

"All right," Geoffrey said cheerfully. "Now I'll be off."

He made his way down the cliffs unseen. There were lanterns flitting about the shore; he could see the flash of Marion's white dress and Vera by her side. He came gently alongside them.

"Vera," he said. "What is all this about?"

Vera turned and gave a cry. She was acting her part as well as possible, and the cry seemed genuine. But the tears in her eyes were tears of thankfulness that the sufferings of those dear to her were ended. She clung to her lover; her lips pressed his.

Marion stood there white and still as a statue. The girl seemed to be frozen. Geoffrey's touch thawed her into life again.

"Geoffrey!" she screamed. "Geoffrey! Thank God, thank God! Never again will I—"

With another scream that rang high and clear, the girl fell unconscious at his feet. He raised her up tenderly as the others came rushing forward. There was a babel of confused cries, hoarse cheers, and yells of delight. The villagers were running wild along the sands. Scores of men pressed eagerly round to shake Geoffrey's hand.

"I was picked up by a yacht," he said. "Of course I know there was foul play. I know all about the broken mast and the sawn oars. You may rest assured I will take more care another time. And I was—"

Geoffrey was going to say that he had been warned, but he checked himself in time. His progress towards home was more or less a royal one. It touched him to see how glad people were. He had not imagined a popularity like this.

Vera clung fondly to his arm; Rupert Ravenspur walked proudly on the other side. Not once had the old man shown the slightest sign of breaking down, but he came perilously near to it at the present time. Marion held him trembling. She felt it almost impossible to drag herself along.

"You are quaking from head to foot," said Ravenspur.

"I am," Marion admitted. "And at the risk of increasing your displeasure I should say you are very little better, dear grandfather. I fear the shock of seeing Geoffrey after all this fearful suspense has been too much for you."

Ravenspur admitted the fact. He was glad to find himself at home again, glad to be rid of the rocking cheering crowd outside, and glad to see Geoffrey opposite him. Marion, pale as death, had dropped into a chair.

MURINE. Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain. Some physicians and physicians use and recommend Murine while others, perhaps jealous of its Success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist 50c and you have a Complete Pkg. Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

W. N. U. 1082

"I am going to give you all some wine," said Geoffrey. "You need it. Please do not let us discuss my adventure any more. Let us drop the subject."

Ralph glided in, feeling his way into the room. He congratulated Geoffrey as coolly as he would have done in the most trite circumstances. He was acting his part in his own wooden, stupid way.

"I also have had my adventures," he croaked.

"I hope the castle is all right," Ravenspur observed.

"The same idea occurred to me," Ralph went on. "One so afflicted as myself could not be of much service on the beach, so I came back to the castle. It occurred to me as possible that our enemy would take advantage of the place being deserted. So I passed the time wandering about the corridors."

"A little time ago I heard a violent commotion and screaming outside Geoffrey's room. I got to the spot as soon as possible, but when I arrived the noise had ceased. Then I stumbled over the body of a woman."

"Woman!" Ravenspur cried. "Impossible!"

"Not in the least," Ralph said coolly. "I picked her up, she was unconscious. My medical knowledge, picked up in all parts of the world, told me that the woman was suffering from some physical shock. That she was not in any danger her steady pulse showed. I placed her on the bed in the blue room."

"And there she is now!" Marion exclaimed.

"So far as I know," Ralph replied.

"What she was doing here I haven't the slightest idea."

"And you don't know who she is?" Mrs. Gordon asked.

"How should I? I am blind. I should say that the woman was up to no good here; but I dare say it is possible that she has some decent excuse. On the other hand, she might be one of our deadly foes. Anyway, there she is, and there she is likely to be for some time to come!"

Marion rose to her feet.

"Uncle Ralph," she said, "I feel that I should shake you. Have you no feelings?"

"We can't all have your tender heart," Ralph said meekly.

Marion ignored the compliment. She took up the decanter and poured out a glass of wine.

"I am going upstairs at once," she said. "Enemy or no enemy, the poor creature cannot be neglected. You need not come, Vera."

Vera, too, had risen to her feet.

"But I am coming," she said. "I will not allow you to go up those stairs alone. And Geoffrey shall accompany us."

Marion said no more. She seemed strangely anxious and restless.

Geoffrey followed with a lamp in his hand. Mrs. May lay quietly there, breathing regularly and apparently in a deep sleep.

Marion bent over the bed. As she did so she gasped and the color left her face. She fell away with a cry like fear.

"Oh," she shuddered. "Oh, it is Mrs. May!"

Vera bent over the bed. She unfastened the dress at the throat.

"What does it matter?" she said. "I know you don't like the woman, but she is suffering. Marion, where are your tender feelings?"

Marion said nothing. But she came directly to Vera's side. And Geoffrey glanced at Marion's right white face wondering what it all meant.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Tchigorsky Further Explains

"I don't quite follow it yet," said Geoffrey.

"And yet it is simple," Tchigorsky replied. "Here is a form of electric battery in the vault connected by tiny wires to every sleeping chamber occupied by a Ravenspur. In each of these bedrooms powder is deposited somewhere and the wire leads to it. At a certain time, when you are all asleep, the current is switched on, the powder destroyed without leaving the slightest trace, and in the morning you are all as dead as if you had been placed in a lethal chamber—as a matter of fact, they would have been lethally killed."

"Almost directly, by means of the chimneys, etc., the rooms would begin to draw a fresh supply of air, and by the time you were discovered everything would be normal again. Then the battery would be removed and the wires withdrawn without even the trouble of entering the rooms to fetch them. Then exit the whole family of Ravenspurs, leaving behind a greater mystery than ever. Now do you understand what it all means?"

Geoffrey nodded and shuddered.

"What do you propose to do?" he asked. "Leave the battery where it is, and—"

"Unless I am mistaken, the battery is removed already," said the Russian.

He was correct. Investigation proved that the whole thing had been spirited away.

"As I expected," Tchigorsky muttered. "Done from the vaults under the sea, doubtless. That woman's servants keep very close to her. It is wonderful how they manage to slip about without being seen. They have ascertained that an accident has happened to their mistress, and they have removed signs of the conspiracy. But for the present they cannot remove their mistress."

Tchigorsky chuckled as he spoke.

(To be Continued)

"The doctor suggested that I live on water for five days."

"On water?"

"Yes, he told me that a trip across would do me good."



Cannot Leave Without Passports

The British government has taken the first definite step toward preventing emigration of able-bodied British subjects who in considerable numbers have been using this means of evading military service.

A new regulation was issued by the home office requiring subjects of the United Kingdom who are eighteen years of age or more and contemplating emigration to apply at the foreign office for passports.

If the passports are refused, they must hand to the officers supervising the embarkation the reply of the foreign office to their passport application, together with their birth certificates, with photographs attached.

Since the refusal of the Cunard Company to carry abroad British subjects eligible for military service, the Anchor Line and the White Star Line have adopted an identical course. Other lines are expected to follow with similar action.



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BUILDING PLANS FOR HOUSES AND BARNs

Designed for Farmers of Western Canada

We are very pleased to be able to give our patrons during the coming winter months a series of interesting talks on house and barn buildings, the theory of building, the most economical method of doing so, points to watch during construction, so that you will be assured of getting a thoroughly warm and satisfactory building. These articles will deal in detail with the various parts of a house. Starting with the basement or cellar, taking the first and second storeys, dealing with each room in itself, a whole chapter can be written on every room or any room of a house, whether big or small. The construction of the walls, roof construction, modern ventilation, installation of sanitary appliances, the construction of a building so as to reduce fire hazards.

The attraction of the parlor is enhanced by the addition of the bay window, which when properly built, according to our working drawings, is thoroughly warm.

The veranda not only affords an attractive resting place, but enables the long sloped roof to be used, which adds to the appearance of the building.

You will notice that the bedrooms are brought in from the outside walls, thus giving a 3 ft. air space which will



add to their comfort, and at the same time gives a height of 5 ft. at the wall line, so that the skylight roof does not interfere with the rooms. This is really a story and a half house. The walls are 7 1/2 inches thick, with three air spaces, the basement wall being 11 inches thick.

When you consider that such a house as this can be built for less than \$2,000 complete, it is certainly well worth while every family having such a house.

Remember what we said at the beginning of this article as regards plan books, etc., we would also be very glad to have you ask any questions in connection with building.

"Well, look at the billy goat. He's the first one I've seen for ages."

"He's hardly an impressive looking object."

"He may not be impressive looking, but he certainly has a striking forehead."

She—Phyllis Featherweight is going to study geology.

He—Well, I am glad that she'll at last get beneath the surface of something.

Two workmen met in the street

and stopped to chat about their friends.

"Casey seems to be doing well where he is," remarked one presently.

"He'll not stop long at that job," replied the other, with a gloomy shake of the head.

"Why not? He seems to be comfortably placed."

"But he'll not stay there a month. I say it, and I've said it since he got that job eighteen months ago."

Chicago News.

Today, there is the admission that "not hundreds of thousands but millions of human beings in Germany must limit their consumption of food and make not inconsiderable sacrifices" because of the British blockade. The note thus admits a state of things which was implied in the recent action of the central authorities at Berlin in taking over the control of the food supply of the empire, and in what has filtered out through the newspapers regarding food riots in German cities.—New York Times.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

I herewith wish to thank the public and more especially those that have helped to make 1915 a prosperous year for me.

Hope you will again give me your support for the New Year 1916.

Wishing you one and all

A Merry Xmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

Yours Truly,

A. G. Studer



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Slaughter Sale OF CONFEC-
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Commences Right Away

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Coco Bon Bons, reg. price 40c lb., now - 25c
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Cream center Chocolates, assorted flavors, reg.
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Will again be at THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,
DIDSBURY, THURSDAY, DEC. 30th

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Torics for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th.

ALSO AT CARSTAIRS, DECEMBER 31st
" " OLDS " 29th

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

AROUND THE TOWN

Following our usual custom there will be no issue of the Pioneer between Christmas and New Year's day.

Mr and Mrs. A. F. McClaine left on Friday last for Spokane where they will spend the holidays.

New Years Eve—A dance will be held in the Opera House under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Everybody Welcome. Admission 50c each.

Knox church service Sunday evening next at 7.30 Subject: "The Old Testament View of Atonement." Special music—Solo "The Child of Nazareth."

The ladies in charge of the Red Cross rooms wish to announce that they will not be open on Friday, December 24th, and not again until after New Year.

Mrs. Van Horn and two daughters, Winnie and Reitta, of Richardson, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Franklin for a few days.

It is reported that there are 6,000 cases of the old fashioned influenza in Edmonton. This district is also suffering to some extent with the same trouble.

The Christmas entertainment of the Evangelical Sunday School will be held on Christmas Day, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m. The programme will consist of recitations, dialogues, and other exercises. Come and enjoy the good things on this occasion.

Members of King Hiram Lodge A. F. & A. m., are requested to meet in the Lodge rooms on Monday night next, December 27th, (St. John's Day) at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of installing officers.—By order of the W. M.

The Women's Missionary Society of Knox Presbyterian church held their annual meeting last week and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Robt. Moore; Vice-President, Mrs. H. E. Osmond; Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Chambers; Treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith.

The ladies of the local Red Cross organization shipped the following articles to headquarters at Calgary last week: 6 surgical bandages, 2 pair bandages, 24 T bandages, 1 muffler, pair socks, 3 pair wristlets and 11 pair socks which were donated by the pupils in Miss Kerr's room of the Didsbury school.

"Stay With It"

An interesting letter from an American lady who resided in this district for some years and who knows what she is talking about.

EDITOR OF THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

DEAR MR. EDITOR—The Panama Pacific Exposition which opened on February 20th and closed December 4th, had a total attendance of 18,413,399.

I wish you and all our other Canadian friends and relatives could have attended this great and beautiful Panama Pacific Exposition, also the Pan-American Exposition, and viewed them in all their beauty, instructiveness and interest.

They were both very beautiful fairs but really not up to the standard in some respects, and a number who attended were disappointed in many ways.

But not one expressed disappointment when they stood in the beautiful Canadian building and gazed with wonder, admiration and delight at all its exhibits, resources wonders and charmingly displayed scenes there.

As I stood and gazed on the beautiful panorama so true to nature and real Canadian life, I felt we were back again on the dear old farm, and happy once more with our loved one near us.

The farms pictured there and the grand, golden grain fields ready for harvest, then the many elevators ready to receive it and the busy trains coming and going, loading and unloading, were so natural.

Even the little gophers looked so cunning and real to us, the boys imagined they were hunting them again.

The people just stood and gazed, admired and became more and more enthused.

One old man said he had lived there over forty years and that he was tired of it and all the hardship and hard work and determined to leave, but after seeing that building he was going back to stay.

I heard a young man say, he went in the building to look around for a few hours but spent three days there just looking, wondering and entranced at the vastness and wonderful possibilities of such a country.

It was surely one of the best advertisements Canada could have gotten up.

Dozens and dozens of folks were greatly enthused over the country after seeing it pictured in that

beautiful building they were ready to immigrate.

Two placards that hung side by side, struck me as peculiarly fascinating. One said "Come to California and eat of her golden sun-kist oranges." The other, "Come to Canada and eat of her delicious frost-covered, snow-kist apples." And I thought as I stood meditating over the past, which will I chose—the lovely sunny south, with its green lawns and flour-decked gardens and trees laden with their golden fruit; or that bleak north with its snow-covered prairies and vast resources and great fields of wondrous golden grain and meadows with the sweet, new-mown hay and great herds of fine stock roaming over them?

I'll never be happy again in either I fear, but I want to say to my many friends who are in Canada, its the best proposition I can see for them and I believe if you STAY WITH IT you will win out.

I join with you in pride and pleasure for your successful representation at the Fair, in erecting the building that caused more favorable comment and greater admiration than any other one building there.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. L. EMMA LINCOLN

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS

WHY IS YOUR HOME BUILT OF WOOD ? BECAUSE WOOD IS:

STRONG—Weight for weight it is stronger than any other building material.

DURABLE—Properly used, it lasts for generations.

EASILY WORKED—It is shaped and joined with simple tools.

IMPERVIOUS—Neither wind nor water will go through it.

A NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT—It is warm in winter and cool in summer.

ATTRACTIVE—For interior finish, wood is unrivaled in its soft coloring and vitality.

WHOLESALE—Wood is sanitary, healthful, not noisy, and is of pleasing and friendly appearance.

CHEAP—Abundant, accessible, easily handled, manufactured and erected, wood is the cheapest of all building materials.

THESE QUALITIES ALSO MAKE WOOD THE BEST MATERIAL FOR BARNS AND OTHER FARM BUILDINGS

FARM BUILDING PLANS

The British Columbia Forest Service is publishing a series of bulletins on farm buildings, the plans for which, the bills of material, and instructions how to build were prepared by the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan. The Forest Service has supplied information concerning the best woods to use.

Any of the following bulletins in which you are interested will be mailed free on application to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. Complete reference sets will also be supplied lumber dealers on request.

For information concerning British Columbia Lumber address W. H. HOUSTON, Prairie Lumber Commissioner, 303 Dominion Building, Regina, Sask.

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| 1. General Purpose Barns. | 6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses. |
| 2. Dairy Barns. | 7. Poultry Houses. [aries |
| 3. Beef Cattle Barns. | 8. Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4. Horse Barns. | 9. Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5. Sheep Barns. | 10. Farm Houses. |

BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS A WOOD FOR EVERY USE
GROWN AND MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

BUILD UP THE WEST BY BUYING WESTERN PRODUCTS

HERE ARE

Christmas Gifts

that will be appreciated and enjoyed

Skates

All prices from 50c to \$5.00 pr.

Childs Kindergarten Set

Two Chairs and one Table
Finished in golden, set com. \$2.75

Hockey Sticks

Just received a new stock of hockey sticks from 15c to 75c ea.

High Chairs

Finished in golden, something similar to cut, now going at \$1.50 ea.

Doll Carts

Call and see our stock
It will pay you.

Child's Rocker

Wood Seat, finished golden, only \$1.35 ea.



We urge you to call and see our Christmas assortment. Nickel Plated Copper Tea Kettles and Tea Pots, Aluminumware, Carving Sets, Knives and Forks Hand Sleighs, Watches, Clocks, Etc.

We have a nice line of FURNITURE suitable for Christmas gifts.

Our prices are right.

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Hardware, Furniture and Undertaking